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THE  TIMES 

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40ft dining car crushed into 6ft wreckage by impact

Irish train disaster on fail-safe system

From Richard Ford, Kildare

An investigation into the *train crash in the Irish Republic* on Sunday night in which seven people were killed began last night Ten passengers were seriously hurt and another 40 are being treated in hospital.

The investigators will have to find whether the accident was caused by human error or the breakdown of a supposedly fail safe centralized signalling system, and a back-up procedure intended to prevent accidents of this kind.

The accident, involving a train from Galway to Dublin and a stationary train from Tralee, co Kerry, occurred on a piece of track where the special automatic warning system, similar to that run by British Rail, has operated for six years.

The inquiry will want to discover how it was unable to prevent the collision between two trains, each crowded with 500 passengers.

The system is controlled from a central unit at Dublin's Connolly station, which monitors train movements on that section of track.

The inquiry will also want to discover if reports that the train from Tralee had run out of diesel fuel are true and whether the guard on the train had had time to place the first of three warning detonators behind the carriages before the crash occurred.

The train from co Kerry had been affected by mechanical failure early in its journey but had managed to reach Mallow, co Cork, where its engine was *changed. It was running* 20 minutes late by the time it reached Cherryville.

If the fail-safe system had been working properly Mr Peter Brady, driver of the Galway train, should have stopped at a red signal at Monasterevin. The inquiry will want to know why the driver did not stop if the signal was indeed operating properly.

In the republic if a driver passes through a red signal there *is no alarm bell which rings in* his cabin resulting in the brakes being automatically applied, as occurs on British Rail.

Usually in the republic the driver of a train approaching a section blocked by another train first comes across an amber signal which authorizes him to proceed very slowly to the next signal. If the section is still blocked, he will find a red signal and is forbidden to go any further but instead should leave his train, use special telephones at every signal on the line to contact the central unit and discover the cause of the problem.

Even if there is vandalism or a fault in the system the signals are supposed to automatically turn red and cannot be changed until the system has been repaired.

Initial investigation of the collision have indicated to crash investigators that vandalism did not play a part in the tragedy, but it is too early to say whether *the crash was due to the system* failing or human error. A spokesman for CIE, the republic's state-run-transport company said: "The system works and has worked perfectly if it is respected and used properly."

As dawn broke yesterday the full horror of the crash was revealed with the dining car in which most of the seven dead had been travelling concertinaed from 40 feet to six feet by the impact of the collision.

The force of the impact shunted the first-class carriage at *the rear of the stationary* Tralee train over the top of the dining car. The compartment, made of wooden body in the early 1950s, was wrenched from its steel frame as wood splin-

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The telescoped dining car in which seven passengers died in the crash at Cherryville

TV plea of innocence by Marcos

President Marcos of the Philippines went on television to deny responsibility for the death of Benigno Aquino, and blame both the opposition and the *foreign press* for giving his Government bad publicity. The President's opponents pledged to continue Mr Aquino's campaign for non-violent reform Page 4

The Libya card

Israeli intelligence material on *Libyan intentions* in Africa is helping the Begin Government's rapprochement with Black Africa. Liberia's *main* demand for resuming diplomaic relations was the sharing of the Mossad dossier on Libyan activities Page 4

Burnt sculpture

A decision is expected today on whether to rebuild a South Bank sculpture *made of 6,000* tyes. A man is being treated in hospital for servere burns. Page 3

Pound rises

The pound closed 1.1 cents up against the dollar at $1.5290. Shares continued their record run with the FT index closing 4.7 up at 740.4 Page 15

Wembley circus

Professional (Rugby Union teams representing England, Wales, Australia and New Zealand could be playing at Wembley early next year in the first games of a "circus" involving 200 leading players Page 18

Ojukwu loses

Mr Ojukwu, the former Biafran leader, failed to make a political comeback in Nigeria when he was defeated in his attempt to become a federal senator Page 4

Women at risk

Sexual harassment at work is causing women physical and mental illness, lost promotion, forcing them to leave their jobs and sometimes causing their dismissal, a TUC report says Page 3

Stud chance

Shareef Dancer, the Arab-*owned Classic* winner, is to be syndicated for a probable world record sum, and will stand at stud near Newmarket Page 19

£250m EEC plan to streamline coal

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The EEC has proposed that at least £250m be allocated in its next budget to modernize the European coal industry and to reduce the massive coal stocks lying in Common Market pits *and power stations.*

News of the grant, proposed by the Common Market Executive Commission, comes on the eve of Mr Ian MacGregor's chairmanship of the National Coal Board and adds to speculation that 65,000 jobs are at risk in the British coal industry.

Mr MacGregor *is expected to* quickly implement the re commendations made by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to close high-cost pits and to concentrate on the new, low-cost developments such as the Selby coalfield.

The Selby field is broadly similar to those in the United States with *which Mr* MacGregor has direct experience through his connections with AMAX, the mineral and mining group. It is pits like this which Mr MacGregor believes could lead to a viable future for the industry.

Mr MacGregor takes over as NCB chairman on September 1 *and is already studying plans* which might reverse the industry's declining profitability and market share which have led to suggestions that a 10 per cent in capacity is needed.

Mr MacGregor is believed to be broad aggreement with the Monopolies Commission report on the industry stating that a tougher line must be taken in the industry's annual wage *round.*

The commission claimed that wage increases reflected collective bargaining pressures, not operating losses and mounting coal stocks.

A return to more localized wage negotiations is among options being considered by Mr MacGregor as is a review of the *joint* management-union-government proposals for the development of the industry agree after the 1974 national strike.

Implementing the closure programme that has already been suggested by the NCB and the National Union of Mineworkers would lead to the loss *of 65,000 jobs* and, according to the Monopolies Commission, have a serious social effect on the more depressed areas of the country.

The latest EEC proposals would lead to £50m being spent in each of the *next five years to* support the modernization of coal mines in Europe and on meeting the cost of closure programmes. Another £75m would be spent next year to finance the indirect costs of running down coal stocks from their record levels.

Defence cuts 'have left Navy weak'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy has been so badly cut back that it no longer has the balance needed for general maritime operations, it is claimed today.

The damage done by the 1981 review of defence spending was so great that "even with the recantations forced on the Government" by the *Falklands* conflict, the fleet shows severe defects in many kinds of operation.

Because of the Navy's weakness, only two major ports could be kept open in the face of a sustained minelaying campaign by an enemy country. Present policies might mean that the UK could not meet its committments to the North Atlantic alliance.

These claims are made by the editor of *Jane's Fighting Ships* in the forward to the latest *edition of the* definitive study of world navies, published today.

Captain John Moore, in a wide-ranging attack on the policies imposed on the Navy in recent years says that the 1981 Defence Review conducted by Sir John Nott Showed "a lamentable failure to appreciate the role of seapower in affairs of *state*". He accused the Government of "the emasculation of the Royal Navy's ships and support".

Among the specific points made by Captain Moore in the *foreword to the 1983-84 edition* are:

(1) The effectiveness of the nuclear-powered submarine force may be inhibited in the future by lack of numbers and by limited refitting capacity.
(2) The design of the planned new diesel-powered submarine, the 2400, "lags behind those of *other European builders*".
(3) There is a lack of airborne early warning based on board *ships* "although *ingenuity in the* use of a helicopter with long-range radar may help
(4) There are insufficient "flat-decks" which can provide Harrier aircraft with effective take-off.
(5) The continuance of orders for large frigates may be necessary, but is an expensive approach and *may mean that* the numbers needed may never be achieved. He notes that the Type 22 frigate costs £135m, and the planned new, "cheap", Type 23 will be between £110m and £120m. He adds "perhaps the adoption of new designs which could provide very nearly two ships for the price of one may one day come to pass".
(6) Perhaps the largest gap in British defence lies in the same area as that of the United States, namely the capacity to deal with mines laid at sea. "It still remains unlikely that more than two major ports could be kept open during a determined mining campaign.

Captain Moore elaborated on some of these criticisms to *The Times.* He said that the reduction in the planned number of nuclear-powered fleet submarines from 20 to 17 would probably *mean* that in time of war only about seven could be maintained on station for a protracted period.

He did not think Britain could afford more aircraft carriers, but there were designs available for adapting basically merchant ship hulls, such as tankers and container ships, to provide platforms for Harrier aircraft.

Jane's Fighting Ships, 1983-84, (Jane's Publishing Company, £55).

Victory '83 fits wings to its keel

By Barry Pickthall

Peter de Savary, the multi-millionaire heading the Victory syndicate, Britain's challenge for the America's Cup, joined the controversy surrounding the radical winged keel on Australia II by having wings fitted to his own 12-metre *yesterday for the final race* against the Australian yacht in the semi-final challenge series.

The design of the wings is the result of tests by designer Ian Howlett at Southampton in January last year before being evaluated on Australia, the Victory trial horse bought after the last cup series. A spokes-man said that the fins, which improve the lift generated by the foil and thus the angle that the yacht can sail to the wind, had made a dramatic difference to the performance of Australia.

The decision now to add similar wings to Victory '83 brought an immediate response from the United States Yacht Racing Union (USYRU), warning that the yacht may not now be a legal 12-metre. An hour earler measurer Mark Vinbury, the American member of the three-man international measurement committee, had been called to the Victory dock to give a confidential ruling on the modifications.

Before leaving, he agreed that the fixed fins, which have no affect on the yacht's displacement, were indeed legal. However, shortly afterwards Peter de Savary received a letter from the American measurer saying that he was of the opinion that these wings "mark a peculiarity" and felt obliged to inform the USYRU.

Report, page 17

Moscow grain deal may herald thaw

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr John Block, the US Agriculture Secretary, arrives in Moscow tomorrow amid growing signs that the Andropov leadership is seeking ways of taking some of the chill out of its relationship with Washington.

Mr Block is to sign a new Soviet-*American grain* agreement on Thursday and leaves on Friday. Although this allows little time for substantial talks. Diplomatic sources said Mr Blocks visist would be more than ceremonial. He is the most senior Reagan Administration official to hold talks here since Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, briefly met Mr Andropov at the Brezhnev funeral last November.

Mr Block: More than a simple ceremonial visit to Moscow

American diplomats said they had not yet received any indication whether President Andropov would receive Mr Block. Last week, the Soviet *leader met the deputy head of* the AFL-CIO trade union organization and nine Democratic senators using both occasions to make clear that the current frosty atmosphere between Russia and America *was the fault of the Reagan* Administration. Mr Andropov also used his meeting with the senators to launch a Soviet proposal banning anti-satellite weapons.

Diplomats said an easing of Soviet-American tensions would principally depend on progress in arms control talks, but that the grain agreement was a significant step forward. Under the agreement, reached *last month after* three tough bargaining sessions in Moscow and Vienna, the Soviet Union is committed to buying nine million tonnes of American grain annually.

At a press conference yesterday, Senator Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska said he had been told by Soviet trade officials that Moscow was wary of further commitments because of the 1979 grain embargo, *imposed by President Carter* after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Tass said yesterday that the Reagan Administrations decision to lift its ban on the export of pipelaying equipment to Russia showed that Western sanctions and trade embargoes had been a "shameful failure."

Diplomats said an Andropov-Reagan summit remained "a remote possibility" in view of the current chill. *Pravda* complained on Sunday that the American authorities had acted with "utter lawlessness" and "impudent provocation" in trying to persuade the son of a Soviet diplomat in the United *States to defect*

Chad 'will ask France to fight'

Ndjamena (Reuter) – The Chad Government said yesterday it would ask French troops to fight in a counter-offensive against Libyan-backed rebels controlling the north of the country.

"When the day comes that we are ready to stage a counter-attack on Faya-Largeau, we will ask France to join us", the Information Minister, Mr Mahatma Soumaila, told reporters.

Brigadier General Jean Poli was due here later in the day to take command of the French ground forces which informed sources said numbered about 1,200 men and eight combat aircraft. He will bring with him abour 80 special air com*mandos to guard the aircraft.*

Forces on alert, page 4

Health service told to cut more jobs

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities were told yesterday that they were not doing enough to reduce staff in the health service. In a circular issued by the Department of *Health* and Social *Security*, they were instructed not to fill any vacancies unless they could produce a clear case for keeping the job.

The department denied yesterday that the new instruction amounted to a freeze on health service jobs, but said it reflected ministers' hopes that new *manpower targest could* be achieved, mainly through natural wastage.

The circular sets out officially for the first time the new cash limits for this year after the spending cuts announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, and the proportion by which health authorities are expected to reduce staff by the end of the financial year.

The circular did not confirm whether the new cash limits will be confined to the present year, or whether they will recur next year.

Nor did it throw any light n how far meeting the manpower targets would be allowed to offset the cash cuts. It said the first obligation on authorities was to comply with the cash limits.

"To that end, they should review all their expenditure. There must be a renewed drive, with the help of all health service professions, to achieve economies and to reduce costs, particularly in the case ofless essential expenditure on goods and serices, and there needs to be better control of NHS manpower."

Progress on manpower targets had fallen short of what was desired and expected, the circular said. Ministers believed that manpower in the health service needed to be controlled as a matter of urgency.

Within the overall targets of reductions of between 0.75 per cent and 1 per cent, posts for staff other than doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives, and professional and technical workers, were expected to fall by between 1.35 and 1.8 per cent.

Continued on back page, col 4

Goldsmith sued by Der Spiegel

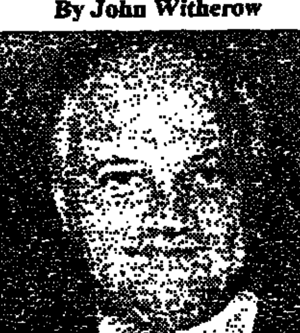
By John Witherow

Sir James Goldsmith is facing a High Court action for alleged *libel* from a West German magazine for comments he made two and a half years ago.

Sir James claimed *Der Spiegel* had conducted a campaign against the Prime Minister of Bavaria, Herr Franz Joseph Strauss, which was orchestrated by the KGB, the *Soviet secret police.*

The allegation was made before the Conservative Party media committee and published in Sir James's now defunct *Now!* magazine.

"We have not done this before in England", a spokesman for *Der Spiegel* said. "But the publisher, Herr Rudolf Augstein, and the staff, who own half the magazine, felt extremely strongly about it. We *have not been* orchestrated by anybody, least of all the KGB."



Sir James: Allegation published in his own magazine.

Sir James said he intended *to contest the action vigorously* and had employed 20 people working full-time on the case for the past 18 months. He intends to produce political witnesses and expects that the hearing, due to start next year, will last three months.

Sir James has waged what has amounted to a crusade *against the so-called subver*sion of the Western media by the Soviet Union or its allies and has maintained that the Communist block spends billions of dollars on propaganda.

In his efforts to prove this, *he announced in 1981 in* a letter to *The Times* that he was offering a £50,000 for investigative journalism on infiltration.

At the weekend the Press Council criticized *The Observer* for embarrassing Sir James by Innuendo, but deplored the way in which Sir James had handled te complaint.

Sir James replied that the council, in common with other British institutions, had been "penetrated" by people opposed to freedom and democracy, and as a result had [illegible]st its credibility.

Walesa calls off speech to Gdansk workers

Gdansk (AP) – Several hundred pro-Solidarity demonstrators held a rally outside the Gdansk shipyard yesterday, despite the last-minute cancellation by Mr Lech Walesa of a speech to the workers there, scheduled a week ago.

"I cancelled everything, because I knew that if I did not, I would be in jail for at least a month from today," Mr Walesa told reporters as he left the shipyard after work.

He did not attend the peaceful gathering at the worker's monument outside the shipyard, where for 30 minutes union supporters sang Solidarity songs and made the V for victory sign.

A "Secret Committee" inside the shipyard has called for a work slow-down to pressure authorities into opening talks with Mr Walesa on reviving independent Labour unions in Poland.

Councillors group attacks Steel over his management of party

By Stephen Goodwin

The Association of Liberal Councillors yesterday criticized as "profoundly undemocratic" the way in which Mr David Steel managed the party in the run-up to the general election in June.

In particular it cites the drawing up of the Social Democratic Party-liberal Alliance manifesto and choosing Roy Jenkins as Prime Minister-designate.

The attack comes at a sensitive time for the Liberal leader. Last week *The Times* reported that Mr Steel was expected to resign the leadership if next month's assembly at Harrogate takes away his right of veto over the election manifesto.

In a strongly worded submission prepared for the assembly the associations also accuse the liberal ladership of a lack of commitment to the strategy laid down by earlier assemblies.

"Many campaigning local Liberals have felt a clear difference between their own work and that of the national party during the past 13 years;" the association says.

The association, with more than 2,000 members, claims Liberal successes at seats such as Yeovil, Gordon, Leeds West, and Southwark, Bermondsey are the result of the same "campaigning approach" which has earned the party a substantial power base in cities and metropolitan areas.

Mr Trevor Jones, of Dorchester, the association chairman, says: "There is a real danger that the Liberal Party will spend too much time on internal navel-gazing and nit-picking of its constitution."

He wants the assembly to come out with a renewed commitment to the creation of a campaigning party.

"It is time for the national institutions of the party, and its leaders both inside and outside Parliament, to understand that it is their job to provide the campaigning leadership and commitment which is needed." Mr Jones says.

In a rebuff for Mr Steel, the association expresses dissatisfaction about the Alliance which, it says, cannot continue in its present form.

"We are unhappy about the failure to put forward a clear programme of radical reform at the election. But the concern is with the effect of the Alliance on the mechanics of decision-making, and the presentation, as well as with the content", the association's says.

"The way in which the joint programme and Prime Minister designate were determined was profoundly undemocratic. The way in which the Alliance has operated on the ground has resulted in a lot of wasted time and energies, and in some cases reduced our effectiveness and public impact.

"We must not approach another general election with similar mistakes or with another arbitrary seats allocation process."

The association maintains that the continued existence of two separate Alliance parties cannot be sustained in the long run. It calls for a democratization of the structures of the Alliance at a national level and encouragement of integration at a local level.

The association intends to ask its own members to support a programme that will promote joint Liberal/SDP council groups and allow associate membership of the association for SDP members. It also supports the principle of joint selection of candidates for European Parliament elections.

The document adds that it is important that moves towards what it describes as an "organic merger" should be optional. "Integration should be encouraged where Liberals and Social Democrats want it."

Mr Steel's high standing with the electorate is the subject of an indirect warning by the association.



Under wraps: The 320ft clock tower at the Palace of Westminster, which houses Big Ben, is taking on the appearance of a giant Meccano kit as renovation work continues inside a cobweb of scaffolding and sheeting. One of the clock faces is virtually obliterated. The work is the most visible stage of a six-year programme of restoration on the Victorian buildings. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

TUC chiefs approve launch of newspaper

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Trade union leaders decided yesterday by a one-vote margin to go ahead with plans to raise £6.7m to launch a new daily newspaper of the left.

The TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, voted by 6 to 5 in favour of setting up a top-level committee of union leaders charged with the daunting task of finding the launch capital to challenge the current range of Fleet Street titles with a successor to the long-defunct *Daily Herald*.

The full TUC general council will be recommended tomorrow to put the plan to next month's Trades Union Congress in Blackpool.

The split yesterday was on familiar political lines, with left-wingers predominating in the majority wishing to start up a new paper to reflect the values of the trade union movement. Moderate union leaders argued that with membership falling and costs rising, they could not afford to invest heavily in such an initiative.

A £28,000 TUC feasibility study carried out by the opposition peer Lord McCarthy has suggested that the labour daily could make a profit if it was contract printed outside Fleet Street and had a minimum of journalists. With a circulation of more than 300,000, it could break even.

If next month's Congress approves the fund-raising scheme, union leaders will be asking more than 100 TUC affiliates for cash to get the paper on to the streets for two years. Capital might come from union funds or from loans guaranteed by the unions' still-considerable revenue from subscriptions.

Children in care get grant to fight cases

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of young people who are living in care will be encouraged to set up local groups to fight for better conditions in children's homes as a result of a government grant of £100,000 over the next three years.

The grant is being paid by the Department of Health and Social Security to the National Association of Young People in Care after meetings in which the organization was questioned about its future.

The money will allow the association to employ three permanent staff, all of whom will be young people who have lived in care, and to open offices in London and Bradford. The organization has given evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Social Services inquiry into children in care. It regards the grant as official recognition of its value as an outlet for young people who feel inhibited from complaining through child care and social work channels.

Mr Leon Parker, aged 24, the full-time development officer of the association, said yesterday that the priorities would be to expand the number of local groups of young people in care and to get the organization's quarterly newsletter into community homes.

About 15 local groups meet regularly to discuss issues such as the involvement of young people in care in the statutory six-monthly reviews on their future, complaints about the regime in children's homes, arrangements for when they leave care, and their access to files about them. Of the 230 members of the association.

A study carried out for the association by Mr Michael Stein, lecturer in applied social studies at Leeds University, and Mr Shane Ellis, Bradford development officer of the organization, found that for most children in care reviews are a lottery.

Few are allowed to attend the entire review hearing. Those who do find themselves faced with adults they have never met who discuss their future in incomprehensible language.

Mr Parker said that once children in care reached the age of 12 or 13 they should have the right to attend their own review hearings, accompanied by another young person if they wished.

Warning of revolt over plan to cut benefits

A former Conservative minister gave a warning yesterday of a possible backbench revolt against Treasury proposals to save £100m by cutting housing and rental allowances paid to unemployed teenagers (Anthony Bevins writes).

Mr James Lester, MP for Broxtowe, said on the BBC radio *Jimmy Young Programme* that he had found no lack of incentive on the part of young people to find work.

He said: "I personally have not felt that incentive effect is needed in the majority of children". He added that the plan could therefore harm the majority for the fault of a tiny minority.

Mr Lester, a former Under-Secretary for Employment, was asked whether he thought there could be a Commons revolt if ministers pushed ahead with the proposal.

He said: "Yes. I would have thought that there is a great deal of feeling in the Conservative Party, on the backbenches and indeed among ministers, that you cannot take it out on the unemployed and you cannot take it out on the most vulnerable people in our society".

TUC affiliation fees to increase by 26%

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The TUC is increasing its affiliation fees by 26 per cent in order to stave off a deficit of £300,000 this year and mounting financial problems thereafter. Delegates to next month's Trades Union Congress in Blackpool will be asked to approve a two-stage rise in per capita payments from the existing level of 47.5p to 60p a year. Even this will mean a reduction in the labour movement's reserves.

Details of the TUC's financial position were published for the first time yesterday, and they disclose a gloomy picture of falling membership, rising expenditure and a tight squeeze on services to members.

The TUC general council's report to Congress states that if membership affiliation fees do not rise, there would be a net deficit this year of £300,000, bringing the movement's administration fund down to about £800,000.

Expenditure in 1983 is expected to be £5,150,000, a record, as the trade union centre spends more on its organisation in the regions and implements projects under its development programme. In an effort to contain costs, the TUC is examining the contribution that micro-technology can offer.

The general council is proposing that per capita affiliation fees should rise by 7 1/2p from January 1, 1984 and by a further 5p from January 1985. But the new subscription of 60p a head – 50 per cent up from January 1982 – is still not enough to halt the slide.

If the objective was to restore TUC funds to the level of last year, then it would be necessary to impose an increase of twice the proposed level next January, the report adds. This was rejected "to avoid undue financial pressure on the unions".

As it stands, the financial package will provide the TUC with an estimated extra income of £750,000 next year, leaving reserves of £400,000 at the end of 1984 and avoiding the prospect of a 1985 deficit

The report also discloses that membership has fallen so fast that the TUC was obliged to repay to unions £285,000 "overpaid" in the wake of over-optimistic affiliation levels in 1981, and expects to make further repayments of the same kind when the 1982 affiliation figures are corrected.

Conviction for 'wrong man' threat

James Burns spent months building up dossiers on the family of the man he believed was his wife's lover, Wood Green Crown Court in north London was told yesterday.

He then harassed the family with hundreds of telephone calls and threatened to murder the man, Mr Michael O'Connor, aged 29. But Burns, father of five, had chosen the wrong man, Mr Charles Byers, for the prosecution, told the court.

It was a friend of Mr O'Connor who was having an affair with Burns's wife. Mr Byers said the dossier compiled by Burns even included copies of birth certificates relating to the O'Connor family.

Burns, aged 55, unemployed, of Percy Road, Isleworth, west London, received an eight-month prison sentence suspended for two years after a jury found him guilty of three charges of making threats to murder. The Recorder, Lord Elystan-Morgan, said Burns had conducted a "well planned and carefully executed campaign to wage fear and terror" against the O'Connor family, of Tottenham, north London.

But the judge accepted that Burns had been distraught when his wife walked out on him

Soldier kept secret papers in caravan

Warrant Officer Euan Dear, who took home 74 classified documents and stored them in a caravan, pleaded guilty to two charges under the Official Secrets Act yesterday.

Ten of the documents were secret, 23 confidential, and the rest restricted, Lieutenant-Colonel John Mitchell, for the prosecution, told a court martial at Bulford Camp, Wiltshire.

The papers related to Warrant Officer Dear's work as acting chief clerk of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at the Army Air Centre, Middle Wallop, Hampshire.

Warrant Officer Dear, aged 41, who had served in Borneo, Malaya and Yemen took them back to his married quaraters in Andover, Hampshire, before he went on leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell said.

"It is accepted there was no malice on the part of the accused. He took home these documents to cover up his own inefficiency – it was an attempt to catch up in his own time."

Warrant Officer Dear admitted retaining 16 documents at Andover between October 4 and 12 last year, and a further 58 documents at Andover on October 15. He also admitted stealing army rail warrants on four occasions, forging a claim for allowances, and dishonestly obtaining £294 by false claims, for milage allowances.

Mr Andrew Kirkconel, for the defence, said that Warrant Officer Dear was an exemplary soldier until he was posted to Middle Wallop, where he found his section was seriously undermanned. His marriage had also run into trouble and he was drinking excessively.

He was sentenced to be dismissed from the service, imprisoned for six months, and reduced to the ranks. Findings and sentence are subject to confirmation.

Anglo-US steel link plan 'dead'

Mr Ian MacGregor's plan to export semi-finished steel from the Ravenscraig plant in Motherwell to the Fairless works in Pennsylvania is dead, a Scottish Labour MP said yesterday.

Dr Jeremy Bray, MP for Motherwell, South, also called on Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to consult US Government officials in an attempt to terminate the British Steel Corporation chairman's scheme.

Two weeks ago Mr MacGregor said his plan was all but ready.

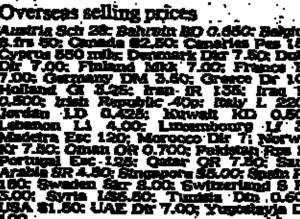
Dr Bray said the plan was the "hottest talking point in US industry" and he was putting pressure on the Government to introduce measures protecting the industry against imports.

He said: "I firmly believe the deal is dead, but it is time for the British Government to step in to prevent further damage being done by continuing talks".

Union leaders at Ravenscraig and Fairless fear the deal would mean the loss of about 2,000 jobs in each plant.

Dr Bray said US Steel, which owns Fairless, is already cooperating with the unions to consider alternative futures for the Pennsylvania works.

● Some of the 2,000 workers dismissed by Highland Fabricators last week have been invited to reapply for their jobs at the company's oil platform yard at Nigg on the Moray Firth.



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B.frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan ID 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L86.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100

Greenham Common women's visit to Russia seeks to 'end paranoia'

By Nicholas Timmins

Thirty women, including founders of the Greenham Common peace camp, are to visit Moscow next month for a 17-day visit to the Soviet Union.

More than £12,000 has been raised by Women for Life on Earth to make the trip possible and Mrs Karman Cutler, one of the organizers, said yesterday that they had now received confirmation from the official Soviet peace and women's committees that they were expected.

The visit comes after a trip to Moscow in May by Mrs Cutler and Ms Ann Pettitt, two of the organizers of the original march to Greenham Common. When they met official and unofficial peace groups in Moscow and arranged the second larger visit.

Mrs Cutler said the women would divide into four groups and visit various parts of the Soviet Union, including parts of Georgia and Lithuania, as well as Leningrad.

Visits had been arranged, through the Soviet women's committee, to hospitals and training colleges. However, plenty of time had been left to allow the women to meet whomever they liked, Mrs Cutler added.

The aim of the visit, she said, was "human contact", to try to overcome the paranoia on both sides "and that starts with personal contact".

"There are all these fears on both sides. In this country there is fear of the Russians and Soviet society and they see us as the aggressive countries of Nato. We want to start at the bottom and get rid of some of these fears by talking."

Record number of Scouts to go abroad to help Third World

By David Nicholson-Lord

A record number of Scouts are expected to take part in overseas activities ranging from expeditions and outdoor sports to community work in developing countries this year, according to the Scout Association.

More than 16,000 members, including an increasing number of girls, will have gone abroad by the end of September. Many of these will be in the 16 to 20 age range of the Venture Scouts, the fastest growing area of Scout membership.

In contrast with the recent decline of scouting membership in Britain, Venture Scouting has increased from a membership of 30,000 in 1979 to more than 36,000 this year. It is the only area of scouting where girls are allowed: they now make up about 20 per cent of overall numbers.

The record numbers of all age groups going abroad is put down by the association partly to lack of challenge in Britain. "Places to camp in this country that can offer the right sort of challenge are becoming less available", Mr Jack Olden, an association official, said yesterday.

Venture scouting was popular because it was organized on democratic and cooperative lines, with maximum participation in planning projects.

Parties of Venture Scouts, including a group from Berkshire, will next year be travelling to villages in Kenya and Sri Lanka to install piped water supplies as part of the United Nations' "water decade" campaign. A group from Rotherham, South Yorkshire, last year piped water two miles to Bhalam, a village in the Himalayan foothills of Nepal, after raising £30,000.

Another group, from Ilford, Essex, built an adventure playground for handicapped children at a Salvation Army centre in Begoro, eastern Ghana.

Those returning from expeditions overseas, Mr Olden added, displayed a radical change in attitude. "They appreciate their home and their parents more. They appreciate all those facilities in their own home they have always taken for granted."

Health service and the cuts: 2

Managers refuse to suggest victims

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The seven people who manage hospital services in the Bristol and Weston district health authority have declined to come up with any suggestions as to how they can meet their share of the £788,000 cash cut imposed in the Chancellor's spending cuts announced in July.

To meet cuts of that order, on top of the efficiency savings already imposed, would mean cutting major services, the unit managers say. If that is the case, it is up to the district health authority (DHA) to decide as a matter of policy which major services they want to go.

The district management team met abortively on Wednesday to try to identify where major services could be cut. Mr Vincent Harrall, the district administrator, says that the fat has already been cut and now they are being asked to cut into the bone.

"It is like trying to walk up an escalator that is going down", he said. "People used to be proud to work in the health service. Now they feel embattled and wonder where the next cut is coming."

Before the July cuts, and before the manpower targets for this year were communicated at the end of the month, the district had already cut jobs by 114, reduced working hours and closed several wards.

Three wards are closed at the Winford orthopaedic hospital, which serves the whole of Avon county; one ward at the Children's Hospital, 40 per cent of whose patients come from outside the district's boundaries. Another four wards have been closed at the Royal Infirmary, three of them surgical.

Local people are still bitter that the Wendover Maternity Hospital has closed. Mothers now have to travel up to 15 miles to the Bristol Maternity Hospital to have their babies in the high-tech atmosphere common to many modern hospitals. As an economy measure, they are now required to take with them nappies and sheets for their babies.

The district has managed to raise extra cash by taking over from a private contractor the laundry service for neighbouring Southmead district, and by agreeing to train nurses from a private hospital near by in cardiac surgery.

But it still has to make cuts of about £1.3m this year and lose another 90 jobs, although another 150 nurses are needed.

Mr Roy Bennett, the district nursing officer, said in his 1982 report that it would be naive to assume that the nursing service had managed to maintain a safe level of patient care. The nursing service was £3.3m underfunded; Mr Bennett was given £600,000 more to employ some of the nurses still needed.

He now says that patient care is at a safe level only because of the goodwill of nurses, who are working extra hours without being paid overtime.

Local GPs are already noticing the effects. Dr Peter Featherstone, who works in a health centre serving the deprived areas of St Paul's and Montpelier, says the hospitals are now discharging patients with only a day's supply of drugs. They used to supply enough for two weeks.

Dr Featherstone's health centre has also experienced a doubling from 6,000 to 12,000 patients seen at its treatment room, where minor operations and casualty work can be done. At the same time, there has been a sharp fall in the patients seen at the casualty department of the Royal Infirmary.

Those are just some of the ways in which cuts in health service budgets increase costs in the family practitioner services.

The Bristol and Weston district management team (DMT) is not alone in accusing the Department of Health and Social Security of failing to take account of the interdependence of the various parts of its empire.

Mr Douglas Cook, branch secretary for the National and Local Government Officers Association, put the point directly to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, when the TUC health services committee met him last month.

Mr Cook asked how the department's economic problem would be solved by sacking more health service workers, who would then claim social security. He says Mr Fowler had no answer.

Dr David Burman, consultant paediatrician at the Bristol Children's Hospital and a member of the DMT, says the short-sighted nature of present DHSS policy goes farther. The department is encouraging greater efficiency in bed use, which means faster discharges of patients and closing wards at weekends.

But the most expensive time a patient is in hospital is during the first few days, so admitting more patients and discharging them sooner adds to costs.

Nevertheless, the DMT expects to be able to meet its revised cash limits by rejigging capital programmes, penalizing departments that were overspent last year, and by bringing forward its manpower targets to January 1 instead of April 1 next year.

It is expected to lead to cuts in patient care, which is why the unit managers have abdicated direct responsibility to the health authority.

Mr Paul Barker, whose unit includes the Royal Infirmary, the eye hospital, the radiotherapy centre, and the Dental Hospital, says the cuts are irrational and remove the ability of managers to make decisions.

Changes in policy must, he says, be made by the DHA in public, so that the damage being done to the health service can be clearly explained.

Concluded

Telecom chief attacks union critics

Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chariman, has attacked opponents in the corporation to the Government's privatization policy. (Bill Johnstone writes). The unprecedented attack is contained in a special edition of the corporation's staff newspaper, *Telecom Today*.

No union is mentioned but the unions representing most of the 240,000 employees of British Telecom oppose the Government's plans to privatize half of the corporation and to encourage private sector competition.

Sir George says: "This is undoubtedly the way to destroy jobs, not protect them as the militants claim."

The BT Office Engineering Union has refused to connect Mercury to a the public telephone network and are now engaged in industrial action against the partners of Mercury – Cable & Wireless, Barclays Merchant Bank and British Petroleum.

Sexual harassment causes physical and mental illness, TUC report says

By Amanda Haigh

Sexual harassment at work is causing women physical and mental illness, lost promotion, forcing them to leave their jobs, and even resulting in their dismissal, according to a TUC guide published today.

The guide, *Sexual Harassment at Work*, says that the stress caused by sexual harassment has been linked to depression and physical illness such as cystitis, headaches, digestive problems, nausea, general physical disability, and lack of resistance to infection.

It urges unions to take issue seriously and join in a campaign to combat it. Many trade unionists had not yet recognized sexual harassment as a serious problem and still regarded it as a "fuss about nothing", the guide says.

Mrs Anne Gibson, secretary of the TUC's women's advisory committee, which complied the guide as a result of a TUC's women's conference mandate, said: "This problem is much more widespread than anybody had thought".

"Individual cases include: a journalist who dreaded going in for the evening shift because of constant unwanted touching and being stopped and trapped in the locker area; young women who had to drop out of an apprentice scheme for electricians because of the constant touching, ribbing, innuendos, and sex talk among the men; and office workers whose bosses suggest they might like to stay behind after work or spend a weekend with them."

No precise figures were available, but the harassment of women occurred across the whole spectrum of employment, in both blue and white-collar jobs, she said.

The guide includes the kind of behaviour that must not be tolerated in future: leering, ridicule, embarrassing remarks or jokes, unwlecome comments about dress or appearance, deliberate abuse, the offensive use of pin-ups, pornographic pictures, repeated unwanted physical contact, demands for sexual favours, and physical assaults on workers. Unions would not support members sexually harassing other workers.

The TUC recommends that unions should include a clause in agreements negotiated with employers that would treat sexual harassment as a form of discrimination and would set up speedy and confidential grievance procedures for the victims of such behaviour.

Although the victims of sexual harassment are usually women, the guide emphasizes that it is also applicable to men.

The employers' organization, the CBI, said it would not comment on the proposals before seeing the guide.

The guide calls on individual male trade unionists to examine their behaviour towards female colleagues and make sure that any actions that they may regard as "near the knuckle" but "only good clean fun" do not constitute sexual harassment.

Victims are asked to keep notes of each incident and inform union representatives immediately. The harasser should be warned that legal action could be taken against him.

The guide adds: "Too often women workers are seen in terms of their family caring roles, or as sexually attractive objects, and not as workers attempting to earn their living.

Sexual Harassment at Work, (Publications Dept, TUC, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3LS; 15p).

Young prefer building societies

By Lorna Bourke

A survey has revealed that more than half of all teenagers over 16 have building society accounts, even though most are non-taxpayers.

Tax on building society interest is deducted at source and is not reclaimable by non-taxpayers – yet 34 per cent of all children invest in a building society and in the 16 to 19 age group the proportion is 52 per cent.

Nearly 20 per cent of all building society investors are under 25, though they account for only 4 per cent of investments held in societies.

Banks have significantly less appeal to junior investors. Only 10 per cent of the under-fives hold a bank account. The figure is 17 per cent for children aged 10 to 15.

National Savings Bank, probably the most suitable investment for a child, does little better. Only 13 per cent of under-fives have an account, the figure rising to 21 per cent at ages 10 to 15.

The survey was conducted by the British Market Research Bureau on behalf of the Building Societies' Association. It also reveals wide regional differences in saving patterns – 75 per cent of adults in the South-East hold building society investment accounts, while only half the adults in Scotland save with a society.

Overall 57 per cent of adults have a building society account but only 32 per cent save with high street banks – though six out of 10 adults run a bank current account.

Savers in the South-East appear to be more sophisticated and make most use of financial institutions generally. Nearly 20 per centof all adults in this area also have National Savings Bank accounts of some sort, but the figure is less than 7 per cent in the North.

Wales, which has one of the lowest proportions of building society investors, has the highest incidence of saving with the National Savings Bank – 22 per cent of all adults.

● House prices are rising at an annual rate of between 10 and 12 per cent but there is unlikely to be a big price boom, the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors says in its latest survey of the residential property published today (Baron Phillips writes).

During the three months to the end of July half the estate agents taking part in the survey report rises of of between 1 and 5 per cent. But the institution says there are marked regional variations. Many agents say there have been no price increases. In the Midlands, agents report that prices have levelled off following rises earlier this year.

Demand is still running high among first-time buyers for pre-1919 terrace houses.





Sophie Birdwood (left), the victim of mistaken identity, and Miss Carolyn Herbert, who was at Balmoral.

Mix-up leaves press little to coo about

By David Hewson

The name of Prince Andrew's latest girl friend – if, indeed he has one – remained a secret last night after a classic Fleet Street case of mistaken identity.

The prince, who is reported to have ended his friendship with Miss Koo Stark, the American actress, spent the weekend at Balmoral with Miss Sophie Birdwood, according to a pack of national tabloids, led by the *Daily Mirror*, yesterday.

That was news to Miss Birdwood, aged 19, last year's Deb of the Year and daughter of Lord Birdwood – and with good reason. At the time when she was supposed to be spending her time with the third-in-line to the throne, she was in fact, on holiday

Miss Birdwood's return to Britain yesterday somewhat puzzled to find herself in the midst of such fuss, provided a double alibi. Not only was it obvious she was out of the country, but she also was clearly not the person whose photograph appeared in newspapers above her name.

"I am not amused", Miss Birdwood told journalists at Heathrow airport.

While the strength of such denials may have her halfway down the isle of St Paul's in the eyes of the foreign press, things were stirring back home. The subject of the photograph identified as initially as Miss Birdwood was now categorically confirmed as Miss Carolyn Herbert, aged 21, the only daughter of Lord Porchester, the Queen's racing manager.

Was she the Prince's new girl friend? Not according to Buckingham Palace, which merely said that Miss Herbert was Prince Andrew's guest.

Sex attack hunt centres on brown German car

The hunt for three men who sexually attacked a boy aged six after abducting him from a street near his home in Brighton centred yesterday on a large brown left-hand drive car with German number plates.

A woman noticed the car, which had black numbers on a white plate, when it bounced off a kerb near the spot where the boy was abducted. She told the police that it was driven by a big man with dark hair with a fair-haired front seat passenger; she is not sure whether this person was a man or a woman. In the back was a teenage boy, about 15 years old, and a little boy she recalls as having fair hair.

The descriptions tally with those of three men seen in a newsagent's shop used by the victim and his twin brother earlier on the evening of the attack.

Police are now checking on the owners of the 92 cars that took the next available Newhaven-Dieppe ferry a few hours after the boy was attacked. They have asked for the help of French and German police.

A brown car or a dark car is the most consistent element of all the likely sightings of the men that were thrown up in the massive police operation on Sunday night in the Brighton area when hundreds of motorists were questioned.

The police have confirmed that their inquiries have been hampered by difficulties communicating with the boy, who has a speech impediment.

WPC Terry Micklam, who has been trained to deal with child abuse cases and who is befriending the boy, said: "His state of shock is decreasing now. He is quite a happy little boy, but there are times when he is unhappy and thinks about what happened. He does talk a bit more about what has happened."

Police are also looking for a man seen talking to the boy earlier in the evening of the attack. He is described as between 50 or 60, of slim build, 5ft 9in tall, with grey hair. He was wearing an open neck shirt and check trousers.

Theatre buyer

Andrew Lloyd Webber, the composer, is expected to announce today that he is buying the Palace Theatre in Cambridge Circus, which is valued at up to £2m.

White asbestos risk report challenged

By David Nicholson-Lord

A report being considered today by the Health and Safety Commission seriously understates the risk of cancer for those exposed to white asbestos, the type still in general use in Britain, it was claimed yesterday.

The report, written by members of the medical Research Council, (MRC), include Professor Donald Acheson, shortly to become chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, calls for a formal ban on new blue and brown asbestos products and the replacement of white asbestos by substitutes.

Its authors said there was an attempt by the Health and Safety Executive, the enforcement arm of the commission, to suppress it when it was published last month.

The MRC report, however, finds little evidence of a link between white asbestos and mesothelioma, a cancer that causes an estimated 400 deaths each year. That finding was challenged yesterday by the Society for the Prevention of Asbestosis and Industrial Diseases, (Spaid).

According to Spaid which has analysed the research data considered by the MRC, the report bases its conclusions on a sample of only 171 mesothelioma deaths, out of a total of 3,957 cited in official figures for the 1968-81 period.

Spaid also says that the researchers ignored case-history studies, including one made into 27 mesothelioma patients at Hackney Hospital, north-east London, which appear to indicate that the user of asbestos is more at risk than those working in its manufature.

Mrs Nancy Tait, secretary of Spaid, said: "This sort of evidence shows that the widespread concern about asbestos in the general environement is justified but the commission is going to say it is not. The report just has not looked at enough evidence to be able to form any conclusion at all."

Professor Acheson said the figure of 171, if accurate, represented deaths where there was good evidence of the type of asbestos exposure. Most did not carry that information on the death certificate.

The debate about the hazards of white asbestos is expected to dominate today's meeting of the commission, which is being viewed as one of the most critical yet on the future use of asbestos by British industry.

● Hundreds of families living on a south London council estate are to be moved out after the discovery of asbestos.

More than 320 tenants living on the Livingstone Estate, Battersea, built in 1972, were told yesterday of the decision by Wandsworth Council. The asbestos was found by accident as council housing staff were checking walls

Extradition granted for accused Germans

An extradition order against two Germans accused of terrorist offences was granted yesterday at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London. It is subject to confirmation by the Home Secretary.

Walter Kexel, aged 22, a farmhand, and Ullrich Tillman, aged 21, a journalist, were said by the prosecution to have belonged to a neo-Nazi gruop with Soviet sympathies which was responsible for planting bombs under American servicemen's cars in Germany.

The pair were accused jointly of two armed robberies, three attempted murders, two explosions, conspiracy to cause explosion, and one charge of causing actual bodily harm. Kexel faces three separate charges of armed robbery.

The order was granted on all charges by Mr David Hopkins, the magistrate.

Mr Alun Jones, prosecuting, said Kexel was the leader of the group, which allegedly netted more than £100,000 in armed robberies.

Mr Jones said that four members of the group were arrested in Germany last February and Kexel and Tillman fled to Britain.

Kidney disease children still extremely ill

The condition of two children suffering from the kidney disease haemolitic uraemic syndrome in a Birmingham hospital was still causing concern yesterday (Arthur Osman writes from Birmingham).

One, a boy aged eight, has been in a coma for nine days. There are three other children still detained but making progress. Eighteen others in the West Midlands have suffered the disease during the past five weeks.

Two people in the West Midlands have died from it, a woman aged 59 and a girl aged two, as well as a girl aged nine in Nottingham.

TV-am's Roland Rat gnaws at BBC ratings

By a Staff Reporter

The antics of the puppet character Roland Rat are continuing to narrow the audience gap between its creators TV-am and the rival BBC *Breakfast Time* programme.

"This may be the first time in history that a rat has come to the aid of a sinking ship", a *Breakfast Time* spokesman said yesterday. In fact, TV-am's fortunes, far from sinking, seem to be on the rise, after the station's disastrous early days.

Last week's audience figures show TV-am reaching audiences of more than one million during the week before 9am for the first time since it came on air. The downmarket programming instigated since the palace revolution which ousted Peter Jay, Anna Ford, and Angela Rippon has brought in growing numbers of child viewers during the summer holidays, many of them hooked on Roland Rat.

According to a report from the advertising agency Davidson Pearce, housewives have followed their children to the set. The agency estimates that two thirds of TV-am's viewers are women.

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Tube killing charge men remanded

Three men from north London accused of murdering Mr Peter Clarke, security guard, at Belsize Park Underground station on Friday were remanded in police custody until Thursday by Highgate magistrates yesterday.

They were: James Browne, aged 22, a street trader, of Herbert Street, Kentish Town, Terence Ellis, aged 45, a taxi driver, of Ewart Grove, Wood Green, and James Killick, aged 18, a delivery man, of Beaumont Walk, Hampstead.

Det Insp William Griffiths, of the Flying Squad, told the court that the defendants were to interviewed further.

Mr Clarke, aged 52, who was married with two children, lived in Matlock Road, Ilford, Essex. He worked for PPR Security, which is based in Ilford.

More families falling into debt, survey says

Increasing number of people are falling into debt, with more than 100,000 inquiries a year involving debt being referred to the Citizens' Advice Burreau.

"It is no longer just the poor who cannot manage – widespread redundancy has created a new class of debtor, the white-collar or skilled worker used to a relatively high standard of living," Ms Camilla Dinkel says in the latest edition of the National Consumer Council's magazine.

"The single most likely cause of debt, according to research by the West Midlands Money Advice Project is sudden loss of income through redundancy, bereavement, or divorce."

Families with children are most likely to get into debt the research reveals, with the elderly who have learnt over the years to live on a very low income and single childless people least at risk.

"There is hardly a national chain store that does not offer instant credit of up to £100 or more. Credit cards are easy to come by and it is possible by getting several cards to obtain a very considerable amount of credit".

A report soon to be published by the council calls for a number of reforms including changes in the laws that deal with debt recovery.

Marathon field up to 20,000

The number of runners in the London Marathon will be increased from 19,000 to 20,000 next year. Disabled competitors, about whose status there was a dispute with the Greater London Council this year, will start 15 minutes early to prevent bottlenecks.

A computerized system will process applications to avoid queues outside post offices. The race will be on May 13.

Couple killed

Mr Michael Matthews, aged 25, and his wife Sandra, aged 24, from Wembley, north London, who were married on Saturday, died yesterday after being involved in a collision with a lorry near Dover at the start of their honeymoon.

Child sex charge

A man aged 35 from Guildford, Surrey, who was charged with having unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl aged seven, was remanded in custody for eight days by Guildford magistrates yesterday.

£160,000 raid

Jewelry valued at more than £160,000, including a £100,000 gold and diamond necklace, was stolen from the home of an Arab in Old Windsor, Berkshire, on Saturday night, it was disclosed yesterday.

PC accused

Police Constable Philip Magson, aged 21, was remanded on bail by Teesside magistrates yesterday accused of indecently assaulting two girls aged 12 and 15 and a woman in Middlesbrough.



The burnt-out sculpture and (left) Mr Mach on his work (Photographs: John Manning (top) and Brian Harris).

Burnt sculpture may be replaced, gallery says

Mr David Mach, sculptor of the submarine that was set alight early yesterday outside the Royal Festival Hall in London, said after inspecting the damage that he hoped the model would be rebuilt (Kenneth Gosling writes).

A spokesman for the Hayward Gallery, which mounted the Sculpture Show in association with the Serpentine Gallery with Arts Council and Greater London Council finance, said it was likely that a decision about rebuilding would be taken today.

Mr Mach said he had been shocked to hear of the 170ft-long Polaris submarine model's being vandalized, "especially since during the building of the sculpture I had considerable public support".

The condition of a man who suffered severe burns in the fire was said last night to have "deteriorated slightly".

Mr James Gore-Graham, aged 37, a designer, of Collet Gardens, Hammersmith, London, was taken to St Thomas's Hospital and transferred to the burns unit of Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton. He was said to be in a critical condition, suffering 90 per cent burns.

Forensic scientists have been studying the remains of the submarine. Petrol cans are understood to have been found among the 6,000 tyres

The Aquino assassination

Marcos defends himself on TV

Manila (AFP, Reuter) – President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines appeared on government television yesterday to deny responsibility for the assassination of his political opponent, Benigno Aquino. He blamed opposition leaders and foreign reporters for the bad international publicity his regime has received because of the Aquino case.

He appeared with his wife, Imelda, and members of his Cabinet. There had been rumours that he was either dead, seriously ill or in a coma.

Mr Salvador Laurel, president of the 12-party coalition known as the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), called yesterday for a non-violent campaign for democratic reforms, and said the killing would unite the opposition to the Marcos Government.

"We are resolved we are going to the people and tell them what is going on. We are not just going to talk. We are going to move", he said. He added that it was possible that some of the Government's opponents would "go to the hills".

The Unido statement read by Mr Laurel condemned Mr Aquino's murder as brutal and treacherous, and said that those left behind would continue his struggle to restore human rights and freedom and to avert revolution.



President Marcos: Quelled rumours he was dead

Mr Aquino returned despite government warnings that there were threats to his life from personal enemies, and that he would be sent back to the military prison from which he was released in 1980, so he could have heart surgery in the United States.

The statement also questioned the "mysterious circumstances" of Mr Aquino's death, and asked how the gunmen, who was immediately killed by security guards, had penetrated airport security.

Mr Laurel said a post-mortem examination showed that Mr Aquino was shot from a distance of less than 18 inches and that President Marcos should assume "full responsibility" for failing to protect him.

The results showed that the single bullet that passed through the back of Mr Aquino's head and went out through his chin had travelled downwards, yet the alleged assassin was said to be six inches shorter than Mr Aquino.

The body of the presumed assassin "has mysteriously disappeared" Mr Laurel said.

He said he had received several reports that martial law had been re-imposed by Mr Marcos, and called on the President to say whether they were true.

A power failure which paralysed most of Manila yesterday fuelled rumours of violent political unrest after the murder. Government and military authorities appeared later on television to say it had been caused by a break in transmission lines, and to dispel the rumours of bombings, riots and student deaths.

● TAIPEI: Taiwan said yesterday it did not know that Mr Aquino, who arrived in Manila on a China Airlines flight from Taipei, had been in the country (Reuter reports).

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said there was no record of anyone entering or leaving under the name of Aquino.

The Communications Minister, Mr Lien Chan, said that Mr Aquino must have been travelling under an assumed name without the airline's knowledge.

● **Worldwide condemnation:** The US Government has condemned in the "strongest possible terms" the "cowardly and despicable" murder of Mr Aquino (Our Foreign Staff writes).

A State Department statement said that the US Government "trusts that the Government of the Philippines will swiftly and vigorously track down the perpetrators of this political assassination and bring them to justice and punish them to the fullest extent of the law".

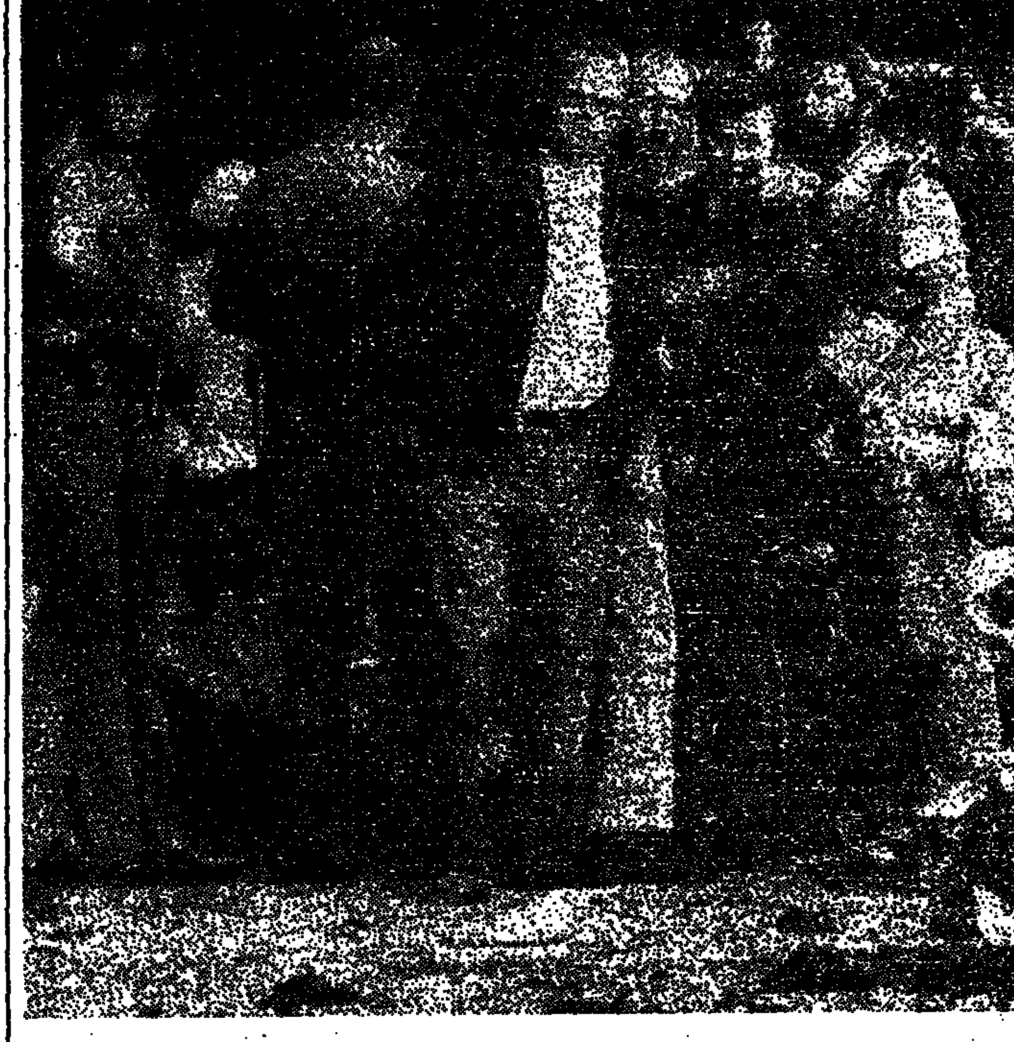
President Reagan will go ahead with a visit to the Philippines in early November during a two-week Asian tour.

France also condemned the murder, describing it as a blow to hopes of democratic debate in the Philippines.

Australia condemned the assassination, while Japan expressed concern and said it would closely watch developments.

In Tokyo the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr Masaharu Gotoda, said: "We extend our sincere condolences. We hope the facts will be probed by the Philippines Government at the earliest possible date."

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Crash aftermath: A survivor (right) helping police at the scene after 11 people had been killed when an aircraft carrying 24 skydivers and two pilots crashed on to a road in northern Washington state. The aircraft, a twin-engined Lockheed Lodestar, burnt out after crashing on Sunday near the town of Stanwood.

Bombs rock army centre in Bronx

New York (AP) – Two bombs exploded at a United States Army reserve centre in the Bronx area of New York early yesterday and police think those responsible may have caused several earlier New York bombings.

No injuries were reported, but the blasts caused extensive damage to the five-storey brick building and to a number of military vehicles.

A police spokesman said that a group calling itself the United Freedom Front had claimed responsibility as it had done for previous blasts in Queens and on Long Island.

Mass grave in Yugoslavia

Zagreb (AP) – A mass grave holding the remains of people killed at the Jasenovac death camp by members of the Ustasha, a Second World War Croatian extremist organization, has been found on the banks of the Sava river.

The Zagreb daily *Vjesnik* said the discovery was made by fishermen because of the river's extremely low water level this summer.

Mrs Nixon ill

Washington (AP) – Mrs Patricia Nixon, aged 71, wife of former President Richard Nixon, suffered a mild stroke last week, it was disclosed after she returned to her home in Saddle River, New Jersey, yesterday. She was said to be "recovering nicely."

Big Mac's pay

Hamburg (AFP) – The West German restaurant workers union has accused McDonald's, the American fast food chain, of "abusive exploitation", saying that 58 per cent of its 12,000 workers received less than £100 a month.

Malta's profit

Valletta – The Malta Drydocks made a profit of about £1m through refitting the Cunard Countess earlier this year, according to a Maltese daily newspaper. The refit was completed within a 44-day time limit.

Mayor quits

Santo Onofrio, Italy (AP) – Signor Vito Facciolo, the Christian Democrat mayor of this Calabrian village has resigned after receiving Mafia threats to blow up his house and family.

Stay-at-home

Vienna (Reuter) – Mr Vaclav Havel, the Czechoslovak dissident playwright and a founder of the Chapter 77 group, has refused offers to travel to the West for fear he could not return.

Curfew widens

Colombo – The 7pm to 4am curfew in Colombo and eight other districts in the south of Sri Lanka has been extended to Jaffna and Vavuniya in the north and Trincomalee in the east.

Trees guarded

Delhi (Reuter) – People illegally felling trees in the Himalyan state of Jammu and Kashmir will be shot. A special force is being organized to protect forests ravaged by people for firewood.

Top seed

Agen, south-west France – A lorry driver from Agen has won the annual French melon-seed spitting contest with a 24.5ft projection. He beat 48 other competitors.

Alpine ordeal

Grenoble (Reuter) – A three-year-old girl is recovering in hospital after spending 48 hours huddled next to her dead grandfather on a mountainside after a fall in a thunderstorm.

Public hangings

Damascus (Reuter) – Two men convicted of committing a series of crimes including armed robbery and killing policemen were hanged at dawn in a Damascus square.

Mass for gays

Stockholm – Eleven members of a fundamentalist Swedish religious sect were arrested when they interrupted a Mass for homosexuals in Stockholm Cathedral.

No smoking

Stockholm – Scandinavian Airline Systems (SAS) is to ban smoking on all its flights between Stockholm and Oslo next month.

Royal visit

Helsinki (AFP) – King Carl Gustav and Queen Silvia of Sweden arrived in Finland on board a Swedish Navy vessel for a four-day state visit.

Last to be first

Mbabane (AP) – A new Miss Swaziland will be crowned today because the master of ceremonies last week read the winners' list backward, crowning the fourth-place finisher and making the winner fourth.

Radical change of mood

French forces in Chad on 'state one alert'

By Leslie Plommer

French forces in Chad, now believed to number more than 3,500, including technicians and medical teams, have been put on "state one alert" as a further signal to Libya that the French deterrent is serious.

While France wants a cooling in the Chad conflict, where the forces of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader and the former Chadian president, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, are challenging the government of Mr Hissène Habré, the mood at French headquarters in Ndjamena, the capital, has changed radically in the past week towards what has become their biggest operation since Algeria.

Worries about Libya's ability to attack in more than one place simultaneously have contributed to the change in French attitude, as has accumulating evidence of direct Warsaw Pact involvement in Chad at a high level.

After intensified ground reconnaissance – thought to have extended right into the northern rebel arsenal town of Faya-Largeau – the French conceded that planning by senior Warsaw Pact advisers attached to Libyan forces was probably behind the recent rebel successes.

Though France is reluctant to see the conflict in East-West terms, as the US does, officers do not rule out the possibility that non-Libyans flew some of the Libyan aircraft that bombed Faya-Largeau, which fell to the rebels on August 10.

French intelligence also shows, however, that there is a defensive element in the weaponry still being poured into Faya-Largeau by Libya, reinforcing reports that Mr Goukouni fears an attack in the north as much as Mr Habré says he does in the south.

An unconfirmed report in Paris yesterday said the rebel leader held secret talks with French government officials about 10 days ago, possibly in Paris. The French are said to have stated that they support reconciliation between the warring parties, but not the division of Chad, as Colonel Gaddafi might like.

France now feels beleaguered on several fronts in Chad: its contingents in surrounding countries have been reduced to reinforce those in Chad and must soon be rebuilt; relations with the small contingent of American advisers in Chad show no sign of improvement; President Habré is proving a less than ideal ally; there is reluctance totally to alienate Libya and Mr Goukouni and diplomatic efforts at resolving the conflict have yet to produce a breakthrough.

France does not share the American fixation with driving Colonel Gaddafi into the sea, and has little faith in American military methods or American understanding of Africa.

One source summarized the attitude of French officers in Chad towards the Americans: "They go round here as if they own the place, telling us how to fight a war in a country that was ours for decades."

France also resents the extent of US influence over Mr Habré and President Mobutu of Zaire, whose 2,500 troops are aiding the government side (though to what effect is unclear).

French officers believe the Americans are behind Mr Habré's continued calls for a preemptive strike against the rebels – something France considers foolhardy – and they suspect the Americans of failing fully to share with them intelligence from Awacs surveillance aircraft in the region.

They fear that the American attitude is that the less France knows, the more it will have to commit itself to cover all possibilities.

The French also have a mixed view of Mr Habré: some advisers consider his judgment erratic, while some officers believe he is withholding information from them to try to play off America and France to his advantage.

Israel plays the Libya card in Africa

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The provision of access to the extensive intelligence material on Libyan activities in Africa gathered by Mossad, Israel's secret service, has emerged as the strong card in the Begin Government's attempt to resume diplomatic ties with black Africa.

It was learnt yesterday that the main demand made by Liberia as a *quid pro quo* for resuming relations broken off in 1973 was a breakdown of all Israel's classified assessments about Libyan actions and intentions in Africa. Liberia pledged to pool material gathered by its own somewhat less efficient intelligence service.

The disclosure was made by Israeli sources only hours before General Samuel Doe, the Liberian President arrived here to begin a four-day state visit, the first by an African head of state since 1971. The occasion was hailed as a diplomatic triumph for the Israeli Government. The general was given the full red carpet treatment.

Greeting him after a 21-gun salute, President Chaim Herzog said that the visit had special significance. "You come from Africa facing the new danger of Libyan colonialist ambitions which threaten the independence of many African countries," he said. "Your struggle against this new-found imperialism is one with which we can identify and sympathize."

The Jerusalem sources explained earlier that General Doe, who seized power in Monrovia in 1980, had recently ousted a number of pro-Libyan figures from his administration and was now "deeply concerned" that his military regime might be the target for a Libyan-inspired coup.

It is understood that the handing over of the Mossad dossiers took place three weeks ago, when a three-strong delegation from Liberia paid a secret visit to Israel.

The Israeli sources said that intelligence material had been supplied to the Liberians about the recent dispatch of "Libyan agents" to Niger and the Central African Republic, as well as about activities of Libyans and Cubans based in Ghana.

It was made clear that assistance in the struggle to resist Libyan expansion is now being employed by senior Israeli officials as one of their main weapons in the often clandestine negotiations now under way to persuade all black African states to return their ambassadors to Tel Aviv.

No official information was availae about the extent to which the new agreement on intelligence sharing between Israel and Liberia will be developed, but this will be one of the topics discussed by General Doe during his stay. He will also visit an Army base and the headquarters of Israeli military industries.

In addition to the security aspects of the renewed link with Israel, the Liberians have also requested Israeli cooperation in establishing a shipping line, reorganizing the national airline and restructuring the country's agricultural sector.

The visit of General Doe has focused attention on the extent to which Israel has maintained contacts in Africa despite the mass diplomatic exodus prompted by the 1973 war. At the latest count, Israel had commercial, agricultural, military or diplomatic ties with 22 African countries in which some 4,000 Israelis were working on various missions.

In from the cold, page 8.

Biafra war hero fails at ballot box

Lagos (AP) – Mr Odumegwu Ojukwu, who led his Ibo people on the losing side of the Biafran war, has been defeated in his attempt to become a Nigerian federal senator, officials said yesterday.

Mr Ojukwu lost by more than 12,000 votes in the eastern state of Anambra in his fight against Mr Edwin Onwudiwe, a former state health commissioner and candidate for the opposition Nigerian People's Party, the official News Agency of Nigeria said.

A bearded 49-year-old Oxford graduate, Mr Ojukwu was attempting a political comeback as a candidate for the ruling National party of Nigeria headed by president Shehu Shagari.

It was Mr Shagari who pardoned Mr Ojukwu in June, 1982, 12 years after the bitter 30-month Biafran civil war in which more than a million people were believed to have been killed.

His political opponents in Anambra trumpeted word of his loss even before the results from Saturday's balloting were officially disclosed.

The *Satellite* newspaper, published in the Anambran capital of Enugu, called him "the ex-warmonger" and said he was beaten "overwhelmingly".



Mr Ojukwu: Pardoned by the President

Beirut shelling turns into full-scale battle

From Kate Dourian, Beirut

Shells and rockets slammed into the outskirts of Beirut yesterday morning as fighting between Christian and Druze militias in the hills east of the capital developed into a wide-scale battle, engulfing parts of both the Christian and Muslim sectors of the capital.

A rocket, presumably fired from Druze positions in the Israeli-controlled Chouf mountains, narrowly missed General Franco Angioni, the commander of the Italian contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force, when it landed a few yards from his jeep.

The general had been inspecting Italian units stationed in the neighbourhood of Bourj el-Brajneh, not far from Beirut airport. General Angioni sustained slight injuries in the face when the rocket spewed dust and stones over his jeep.

The thud of heavy artillery and mortars could be heard in Beirut all night and early morning before a ceasefire was arranged.

At least six people were reported to have been killed in the indiscriminate bombardment of densely populated areas.

Initially the fighting broke out between Druze and Christian gunmen stationed in Shweifat and Kfarshima. Later, the clashes spread to surrounding districts. Local radio said several Army posts around the capital were attacked and artillery rounds also hit the suburb of Baabda, where the presidential palace is located.

Major Stuart Bennet, the spokesman for the British contingent of the peacekeeping force, said that a few rounds landed "uncomfortably close" to the British headquarters in the tobacco factory along the Old Sidon Road. He said he had woken up to the sounds of rocket and artillery fire and "the sprinkling of machine gun fire" just before dawn.

Both sides accused each other of initiating the latest round of fighting, which shattered a shaky week-old ceasefire. Major Bennet said it appeared, however, that the Druze had fired the first shot.

In Damascus, the leftist Progressive Socialist Party of Mr Walid Jumblatt, issued a statement accusing Lebanese Army positions around Beirut airport of firing at Druze villages in the Chouf mountains. The statement said that Druze militias would shell the airport and force its closure "if this aggression continues".

The Lebanese Army Command denied the Druze claim, and Major Bennet said there had been no reports of firing from the direction of the airport towards the mountains. Beirut's international airport was reopened last week after shelling from Druze positions had forced its closure for six days.

Meanwhile, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, flew to Beirut shortly after the ceasefire took effect for a meeting with Mr Chaffic Wazzan, the Prime Minister. Mr McFarlane did not make a statement at the end of his talks and left Beirut immediately afterwards.

The latest round of fighting undermined efforts by the government of President Gemayel to initiate a reconciliation dialogue with the various political and religious factions in the country. However, a three-member ministerial committee set up by the Cabinet to negotiate with the country's political leaders and relay their demands to the Government, reported some progress yesterday.

Radio stations controlled by the Christian Phalangists linked the sudden escalation yesterday to the visit on Sunday of Major-General Mustafa Tlass, the Syrian Defence Minister, to the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Three escape to West

Eisenstadt, Austria (AP) – Three East Germans, including an 11-year-old girl, escaped to the West by crossing the Hungarian-Austrian border on foot in daylight, border officials said yesterday.

Authorities refused to provide names or say exactly how they managed the crossing, which took place with the help of an East German who had previously fled to the West.

He drove his former wife, aged 31, their daughter and a friend close to the border, then parted with them and officially travelled to Austria at the Schanchendorf checkpoint, near here, to pick them up on the Austrian side.

Torture alleged in Paraguay prison cells

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Allegations of summary detention and torture have been made against the Paraguayan Government by Lord Avebury after an 11-day investigation for the British Council of Churches.

With Mr James Painter, an academic who has taught in Paraguay, he visited the country after the arrest of staff from the Banco Paraguayo de Datos, or Paraguayan data bank – an independent "think tank" whose researches on social and industrial issues have been widely praised.

Kohl comes back to feuding and revolt

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany returned to his office yesterday after a month's holiday in Austria to find two problems clamouring for attention – renewed feuding between the parties in his coalition and an incipient revolt against government economic policy.

The feuding, as usual, revolves around the influential figure of Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union, who spent the summer weeks tossing out controversial statements and quarrelling with the Free Democrats over the credit arrangements for East Germany.

Things got to such a pitch, with calls by Herr Strauss for the resignation of Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FDP Economics Minister, that there was even unlikely speculation the Bavarian Prime Minister was attempting to break up the coalition and forge a new one with the Social Democrats, but without the FDP.

Dr Kohl, who appeared determined not to allow anything to interrupt his unusually long holiday, kept a golden silence on these bickerings, but is now being urged to reassert his authority and stop Herr Strauss's publicized attempts to dictate foreign and domestic policy.

On Thursday, he will have talks with his own Christian Democratic union leadership about the disputed issues in the coalition.

One of these is the question of the Government's austerity policy. Herr Strauss's Government in Bavaria announced recently that it did not accept proposed cuts in maternity benefits, and he was soon joined by other *Land* Prime Ministers, who saw the unpopularity of such measures. Baden-Württemberg and Schleswig-Holstein have joined in the revolt, but the Government insists it will not back down.

The Chancellor has been annoyed by all this, but kept a lofty distance from the polemics.

Commentators here see a danger that in spite of a generally successful first year in office, Dr Kohl is letting things drift, reacting to events rather than making policy.

This would be especially dangerous as the Government comes under pressure over the deployment of Nato missiles. Dr Kohl has quietly dropped the proposals he made last month that a compromise formula should be sought at Geneva involving the waiving of the Pershing 2 missiles.

Over the weekend also Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, turned down the proposal by Greece, the current chairman of the European Community, that deployment should be delayed, although this proposal was promptly welcomed by Herr Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party. Bonn is clearly anxious to demonstrate resolve abroad as well as at home.

That resolve will soon be put to the test. In two weeks' time the peace movement is to hold its first big demonstration of the promised "hot autumn", with a sit-down and blockade of the American base in Schwabisch Gmünd.

New S African party seeks talks with UN

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The executive of the newly-launched United Democratic Front (UDF), which is being described as the broadest and one of the most significant alliances of anti-government groups formed in South Africa, is to seek talks with Señor Perez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, in Cape Town this week.

Its publicity spokesman, Mr Zac Yacob, said yesterday: "There is no reason why the UDF should not tell people around the world their struggles."

The Government has so far declined comment about the formation of the UDF, launched at a mass rally in Cape Town on Saturday, but Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official opposition Progressive Federal party has said that the Government ignored it at its peril.

It claims the backing of the South African Council of Churches, the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), sports bodies such as the anti-apartheid South African Committee on Sport (SACOS) and the black consciousness Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) among its backers.

Significantly, it has not attracted the support of the biggest black labour movement, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) nor of the strongest individual unions such as the General Workers' Unions and the Allied and Food Workers Union.

Its patrons include a number of veteran anti-apartheid campaigners of the 1950s, including Mr Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader, Mr Walter Sisulu and Mr Dennis Goldberg, all of whom are serving life imprisonment.

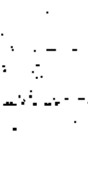
Among others elected as patrons are Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Mrs Helen Joseph, the white veteran anti-apartheid campaigner and Mr Oscar Mpetha, aged 74, a Cape Town black community leader recently convicted under the Terrorism Act.

It appears very probable that the UDF will have difficulty eventually in avoiding close attention from the authorities and also in persuading interested moderates in South Africa that it is not an ANC, or even, Communist Party front.

The Government's constitutional reform plan which excludes provision for blacks in power sharing, has been the catalyst in the formation of the UDF, but Dr Boesak told the rally its birth symbolized the crisis apartheid its supporters had created for themselves.

● BLOEMFONTEIN: South Africa's highest court has refused to hear the appeal of Mr Oscar Mpetha, a 74-year-old black trade unionist convicted on terrorism charges (Reuter reports). He was convicted of inciting young blacks to riot.

● LISBON: Angola has sent a message to Señor Pérez de Cuéllar asking for an early meeting of the Security Council to discuss alleged South African aggression and take the necessary measures (Reuter reports).



US agent jailed in Moscow as Belgium breaks Soviet spy ring

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A Soviet citizen named Ivanov has been imprisoned for spying for the United States, Tass said yesterday, adding that the involvement of American Embassy staff in Moscow had been "incontrovertibly" proved.

Tass did not name the Americans concerned, however, which is apparently a sign that Moscow does not intend to *make an issue out of the case.*

It gave no details about Ivanov or his alleged espionage, *beyond saying that he had acted* on instructions from the CIA.

There have been two cases this year in which American diplomats have been named as spies and declared persona non grata, but neither case was given prominence by the Soviet media, which give the impression that the CIA remains endlessly resourceful and remorselessly anti-Soviet, whatever the ups and downs of Soviet-American relations.

● **BRUSSELS:** Belgium has expelled at least six East Europeans for economic espionage and uncovered a Brussels electronics firm serving as a front for Soviet technological spying, a senior Belgian official said yesterday, (Reuter reports).

The official, who spoke on condition that *he* was *not* named, said that the discovery of the firm followed the *expulsion at the weekend of one* Soviet and three Romanian diplomats and an employee of the *Romanian Embassy without* diplomatic status. At least one Soviet employee of the firm had *also been expelled.*

The expulsions resulted from the arrest some 10 days ago of Eugene Michiels, a European trade specialist in the Belgian Foreign Minisntry who has admitted selling documents to the diplomats. Mr Michiels is being held in prison.

The role of the electronics firm was discovered by security agents working on the Michiels case, but it was not clear whether there was any connexion between the two.

The electronics company was run and fianced by Russians but had been set under Belgian law and employed *several Belgians,* the offical said.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the *Belgian* Foreign Minister, said in a weekend radio interview that diplomats had been ex*pelled* after the arrest of Mr Michiels. He declined to say how many or give their countries of origin, but the State Prosecutor's office has confirmed the exphusion of five.

A Romanian Embassy spokesman denied to the Belgian press agency that any Romanians, had been expelled, and said that such reports could seriously harm relations between Belgium and Romania. The Soviet Embassy declined comment.

The Belgian official said that the issues dealt with by Mr *Michiels's* department were of only moderate intelligence value, but there was widespread concern that he might have obtained more sensitive information from contact with other departments.

Gromyko spells out space weapons proposals

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

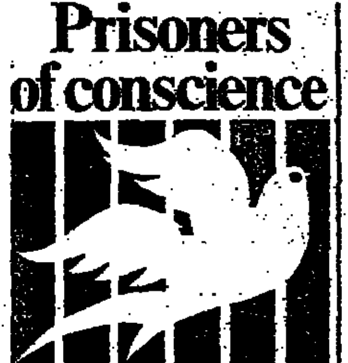
Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, took the Soviet proposal on the banning of space weapons a stage further yesterday by suggesting it should include a ban on the use of manned spacecraft for military purposes. The proposal appeared to be aimed at the American space shuttle, which Moscow claims *Washington* is *planning to* equip with space weapons.

Mr *Gromyko* was elaborating on an initiative put forward by President Andropov in a meet*ing with* visiting *American* senators in Moscow last Thursday. Mr Andropov imposed a *moratorium on the launching of* anti-satellite weapons into space.

Pravda published the text of a letter from Mr Gromyko to Señor Xavier Perez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, outlining a draft Soviet treaty on "the prohibition of the use of force in outer space". Mr Gromyko said Russia was seeking an *urgent* ban on *the* "testing and deployment in outer space of *any* space-based *weapons intended to hit targets* on earth" and "complete renunciation by states of the *development of new anti-satellite* systems".

Under the proposed treaty *states would undertake* "not to destroy or damage the space objects or other states", and not *to* test or *use* manned spacecraft for military purposes "including anti-satellite aims".

Prisoners of conscience



South Korea: Lee Chul

By Caroline Moorehead

A Korean born in Japan, Lee Chul, is serving a 20-year prison sentence for "anti-state" activities and "espionage". Now aged 35, he was one of 21 students accused of being a part of a "campus spy ring" after the interrogation in late 1975 of most Korean students normally resident in Japan but at that time studying in South Korea.

In April, 1976, Lee Chul was tried for spying for North Korea. The prosecution accused him of travelling to the North to receive training as a spy. After a confession the court sentenced him to death. The sentence was later commuted, first to life imprisonment and then, in 1981, to 20 years.

In 1976, at an appeal hearing, friends and relations testified that he had been with them in Japan on the dates the prosecution maintained he was in North Korea.

Lee Chul said that he had "confessed" only after being tortured and informed that his family would suffer the same fate. (His wife, arrested with him, had been sentenced to three years in prison).

Lee Chul's appeal was rejected.

Poll win by Maldives leader likely

Malé, Maldives (Reuter)– The Maldives yesterday took *the first step towards electing* a new leader, with the President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom *favoured to retain power.*

Parliament was voting for a single candidate who must win a majority in a public referendum to be declared president for the next five years.

Under the country's constitution, Parliament's 48 members – 40 elected and eight nominated by the president – may choose anyone in or outside the house. There are no political parties in the Maldives, an Islamic nation of about 160,000 people, and campaigning for the presidency is banned.

Mr Gayoom, elected in 1978, is an Islamic scholar and ends his present term on November 11. A government statement on Sunday gave no indication of when the referendum on Parliament's choice would be held.

Political sources said they expected President Gayoom to win more than the 28 votes he gained in Parliament in 1978, when a 92 per cent referendum vote confirmed him in office.

Since taking power, President Gayoom, who is 46, has made *major changes in the economy* of the country's 2,000 coral islands, embarking on a programme to develop tourism.

The devout president, who was educated in Egypt, has linked the *development* with preserving the Maldives' Islamic ideals.

He has stated that he wants to introduce constitutional changes to bring more political *freedom* to a system where the president rules with near-absolute authority.

Captain gets two years

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

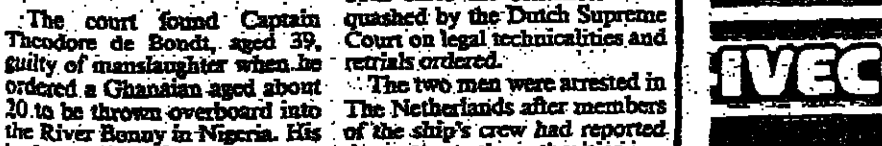
A court *in* Arnhem has sentenced the captain of a Dutch ship, the Emmely, to two years' imprisonment for *ordering* a stowaway thrown overboard in October, 1979.

The court found Captain Theodore de Bondt, aged 39, guilty of manslaughter when he ordered a Ghanaian aged about 20 to be thrown overboard into the River Bonny in Nigeria. His body was never found.

The first mate, who carried out the order with the assistance of two crewmen, was sentenced *to* one year imprisonment.

The two officers had been sentenced twice before, but in *both cases the sentences* were quashed by the Dutch Supreme Court on legal technicalities and *retrials ordered.*

The two men were arrested in The Netherlands after members of the ship's crew *had* reported the matter to the authorities.



Crumbling Cairo: Part 2

Metro strangled in red tape

In the second of two articles on Cairo's problems, our correspondent ROBERT HOLLOWAY describes the difficulties faced by the city's metro project.

They are replacing the pink granite colossus of Ramses II outside Cairo's main railway station with a replica. The original, moved from Memphis in 1955 to what may be the most congested square in Africa, is at risk from traffic fumes and vibrations.

Whoever suggested transfer*ring it to the museum* may have been anticipating a pharaonic attack of apoplexy; Ramses, the most *prodigious* builder of antiquity, would not have tolerated the delays plaguing Cairo's metro.

Work began 20 months ago on phase one of the project, a tunnel running for two and a half miles beneath the city centre to link two existing overland suburban lines, and incorporating them into a single, 26-mile system.

Construction is already more than a year behind schedule, not a yard of track has been laid, and the French-led consortium witch won the £155m contract refuses to predict when the metro, due for completion in 1986, will come into being.

It is even harder to predict what Cairo will look like when it does. More than four million people, one third of the city's population, are believed to crowd each day into communal taxis or noisy and foul-swelling buses, many of them in transit between Ramses station and Sayeda Zeinab, the terminus serving the southern industrial complex at Helwan.

Last May, the official news agency reported that Mr Suleiman Mutawally, the Minister of Transport and Communications, had ordered the removal of all obstacles to excavation of the tunnel and five underground stations. It needed the intervention last month of Dr Fuad Mohieddin, the Prime Minister, to make it possible for the contractors to block off part of Ramses Street a..d instal mechanical diggers.

"You may not cut down a tree, or tear up a paving stone, without a permit, and you never know which junior army officer will claim that an additional signature is required", lamented an engineer. "The trouble is, the client, Egyptian National Railways, does not own the land we are working on."

When they dig, the contractors have no idea what they will find. Site work included the removal of a landmark, an empty plinth which stood for years in Tahrir Square, where Anwar Sadat station will be located. No one seems to recall whose statue was originally to stand on the pedestal.

Nor does anyone know how many water and gas mains or electricity cables lie beneath the streets, let alone their precise location. Some were laid during emergencies in the Second World War, others may date from the First.

Those in the know do not deny the legend that one engineer, told by an exasperated official to cut a cable which did not appear on municipal charts, found himself facing an army officer sent to investigate the blowing up of 50 secret telephone lines to military headquarters.

The metro will make it possible to transport 60,000 people an hour, about one million per day, between the suburbs.

The 17 French firms involved, headed by SGETPI, are concerned about the effect of delays on Coface, the French Government's export credits department, and big French banks, which together are financing about 70 per cent of the project.

Ramses, confronted with the bureaucracy of his descendants, might have cause to ponder upon his own boast (rendered with licence by Shelley): "Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair".

Concluded

Toll rises to 36 in collapsing houses

The death toll after the collapse of four houses in Cairo and Alexandra over the weekend has risen to 36 (Reuter reports).

When three adjoining houses in Cairo collapsed on Saturday, 22 people died and 16 were injured, and 14 died and 10 were injured in Alexandra when a seven-storey building fell down. The daily *Al-Ahram* reported that three housing officials were arrested and charged with manslaughter.



Best foot forward: Pharaoh Ramses II, who is taking refuge from the chaos of modern Cairo in a museum.

Mauritians back Prime Minister in elections

Port Louis (Reuter) – The three-party alliance of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, the Prime Minister, crushed former Finance Minister Paul Berenger's opposition Mauritian Militant *Movement (MMM) in* general elections yesterday.

Final results gave Mr Jugnauth's alliance 41 parliamentary seats against 21 for the MMM. Mr Berenger was beaten in his home district

A further eight seats may be allocated later by the country's electoral commission under a complicated "best loser" system, but this cannot change the alliance's lead.

Mr Jugnauth, in a victory statement to enthusiastic supporters said: "We must work for the good of the country and of the people to preserve democracy and build our economy."

Mr Berenger, conceding defeat, said: "The struggle continues but we respect the result of the election."

The election was called just 14 months after Mr Jugnauth, a London-trained lawyer, and Mr Berenger swept to power in an alliance of the MMM, of which they were then both members, with the now defunct Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM).

The alliance *collapsed* last March and Mr Berenger left the Cabinet with most MMM *ministers. Mr Jugnauth stayed* in power, supported by the PSM which since transformed itself into *the Mauritian Socialist* Movement (MSM).

SPECTRUM

The sale of monkeys for research is big business. This second of three articles follows the trail from capture in the wild to death in the laboratory

The serious monkey business

By Andrew Tyler



"Ham", the world's first space monkey, in his capsule before lift-off at Cape Canaveral in 1961. It has been claimed that the chimpanzees were trained by electric shocks and beatings with rubber hoses

Non-human primates have been changing hands for 5,000 years or more. Accounts dating back to ancient Egypt show them as pets, zoo specimens, agriculture labourers, circus exhibits, objects of religious veneration and, increasingly in our own time, laboratory tools.

The roots of the modern biomedical relationship extend to the late nineteenth century, when a number of Russians sought cures for tuberculosis and the plague. It was in Sukhumi, by the Black Sea, that the world's first major primate centre opened in 1927, and yet by then Dr Serge Voronoff had already performed his startling rejuvenation routines that involved transplanting slivers of chimpanzee testicle (known in polite circles as "sex glands") into the scrotums of aging humans.

More sombre breakthroughs came with the beating of yellow fever in Panama, the discovery of the Rh factor in blood – thus combating the blue baby syndrome – and the West's holy war against poliomyelytis, which cost in the region of 1½ million monkey lives – and is still costing.

When the polio programme began in the 1950s, neither North America nor Europe had anything approaching sufficient rhesus stock. It was to India they turned, and at the height of the battle three planeloads were arriving every week at London Airport, each plane packed with 1,600 monkeys.

For the majority, death came long before the laboratories required them to give up their kidneys. They were lost through absurdly reckless trapping, holding and transit operations. In January 1955, 394 animals died in an unventilated van at London Airport while en route to New York. Hundreds more at a time perished from disease and starvation in the holds of ships. But it was not until the early 1970s, when rabies swept through Europe, that rigorous controls were finally introduced.

India had since been joined in the marketplace by several Asian and African countries. By then, as well as polio vaccine, there was a proliferation of monkey projects involving a host of Old World species including vervets and macaques. The US now had its seven regional primate centres, while Britain enjoyed a more modest programme, principally orchestrated through the Medical Research Council.

Inevitably, the almost lustful importation from the wild had to slow down. Official reports were issued in Britain and the US warning of an impending shortage and calling for increased domestic breeding, self reliance and less waste.

Little heed was paid, however, until the Indian authorities turned off the tap in 1978. Apart from their concern at a relative scarcity of a once inexhaustible bounty, they had been revolted by the American radiation and neutron bomb tests: these had not been in the contract

Bangladesh looked a likely substitute for supplies until she abruptly cancelled an exclusive 10-year contract with an Oregon firm called MoL Enterprises, also citing radiation experiments performed on early shipments. MoL retorted with a $15m law suit, and a larger one against a competitor it claimed had bribed Bangladeshi officials to get the deal abandoned.

Meanwhile another US competitor, Charles River, plunged into the rhesus breeding business with two privately-owned monkey islands off Key West in Florida. Each free-range Charles River rhesus – just like the company's production-belt, caesarian delivered rodents – came guaranteed clean with a multi-digit code stamped on its chest.

Monkeys are treated as local pests

Charles River offered more hope when it announced that the irreplaceable rhesus wasn't quite as irreplaceable as had been supposed; that the relatively plentiful, widely dispersed cynomolgus macaque would serve as well in many key laboratory routines, including the testing of polio vaccine.

This brought such potential macaque suppliers as Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia more prominently into play. African baboons were also becoming a standard laboratory tool, particularly in Britain. But the truly burgeoning trade began developing in South American (New World) primates such as the marmoset and the squirrel monkey.

The majority of laboratory-reared animals live one or a handful to a metal cage and are addressed under hot lights by scrubbed-up, white-coated operatives: this, at least, is the general picture in Britain, where the Home Office watches over matters of hygiene.

At the "resource" end, the picture is less sophisticated. Shirley McGreal, US chairman of the International Primate Protection League, says that monkeys "are not caught by professionals in white smocks. They are trapped by locals who sell them to middle-men like so many cans of beans.

"The highest mortality happens at holding stations. These local people have no regard for the monkeys. To them, they are just local pests. They are not fed well, they will squeeze six or seven into a 3ft cage, they will lift and drop the cage as if they were moving carts of stone."

Top of the US and United Kingdom import league at present is the cynomolgus macaque. This is an intelligent, social animal that has carved a niche for itself across the whole of the Asian lowlands, including Borneo and the coastal islands. In Bali it is regarded as sacred.

Cynomolgus live mostly in mangrove swamps where they swim and fish for crustaceans. Theirs is a male-dominated, completely polygamous society that bands together in troops of up to 50.

Britain's major cynomolgus operator is Keith Hobbs, whose company is called Intersimian. Hobbs is a veteran monkey handler who was commissioned by the Medical Research Council in the early 1970s to take stock of Britain's primate prospects; it was he who called for more breedng and an upgrading of standards.

Since the beginning of the year his company has been shipping cynomolgus back to Britain, principally to Shamrock Farms of Sussex. Shamrock is, in fact, Britain's largest importer from the wild, and practically the sole supplier of Old World species to British laboratories.

Before their sale to the biomedical community, each of Shamrock's monkeys is "conditioned" at the company's farm premises outside the West Sussex village of Small Dole. Here the animals are given a five-figure chest tattoo and housed in small metal cages within prefabricated cabins.

They will have arrived from the wild in a state of stress and sickness incurred by rapid switches through alien environments. For the flight itself, perhaps half a dozen strangers would have been crated together. Fighting is not unusual in such circumstances, and since there is nowhere to retreat fatalities occur. It is also typical to find them, when the crate is opened, huddled in each other's arms.

A former Shamrock worker reported coming across such scenes and also finding dead babies in the containers. The mothers, he believes, were too vexed to cope with birth on the move. Shamrock's founder and chairman, Edwin Lonsdale, admits to losing two or three animals from every batch of 50 within the first few days. But a regimen of vitamins and injections, he says, rebuilds the great majority and within about six weeks they are ready for shipment to the customer.

31 baboons died in simulated smashes

A large number go for polio vaccine and drug testing, a smaller percentage to the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, which now also breeds its own monkeys. Shamrock has also supplied a French testing house, which received a degree of publicity after killing 31 baboons in simulated car smashes.

It was this last routine, together with an on-site "freezing experiment", that raised the ire of many animal liberationists. For two years in the late 1970s – according to Shamrock's own journal – 25 cynomolgus were kept in "a kennel and run with minimal heating in the living area". The 18 that survived were then divided into two experimental groups of nine.

The first batch all perished when night temperatures fell below freezing. Five from the second batch also died during a 14-hour period. The remaining four were saved by an infra-red heater and were left out for the rest of the winter. Despite the losses, the experiment had pointed to "large savings" in heating bills.

Earlier this year the Animal Liberation Front broke into Shamrock, spraying paint and blood and destroying medical equipment. Last month several thousand protesters marched to the Small Dole premises. Now coils of barbed wire have gone up around the perimeter and sentries make night patrols.

Edwin Lonsdale seems baffled by the liberationist storm that now whips around his enterprise. In the old days it was simple business, a straightforward matter of humans taking natural precedence over monkeys. He entered the trade after the war when, with two friends, he went to India. Originally it was to collect zoo stock. Then he ran into that bottomless, gilt-edged polio vaccine business.

Mr Lonsdale says he has felt "sad" about the fate of his monkeys. "Have done for 25 years", he says. "And that's the truth!" But when he reflects on the "millions of lives saved" due to primate-assisted medical developments, he expresses no qualms whatsoever. "I'd sooner all the monkeys in Africa than my family. And my friends' families."

All the monkeys in Africa and Asia and South America are indeed threatened by the vanity of the advancing human populations. The highest primate – the human – requires the monkey's habitat, both timber and land. And if the monkey continues to haunt its old territory, it will be killed as a pest or, better yet, trapped and sold to eager western traders.

Additional reporting by John May (UK) and Lee Torrey (US)

THE LAWS

The key machinery for controlling and monitoring the world primate business is the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), to which 77 countries, including Britain, are now party.

All 184 primate species are listed in its appendices. The 66 most threatened are in Appendix I and must not be the subject of "primarily commercial" transactions. Included are gorillas, orang utans, chimpanzees and some of the more delicate New World monkeys.

The balance, including such laboratory favourites as cynomolgus, baboons and marmosets, are logged as "vulnerable to unregulated trading" in Appendix II. Appendix I animals require both export and import permits. Appendix II creatures need export permits only.

The United Kingdom implements CITES principally through the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976, whose Lists A and B conform roughly to CITES I and II. The Department of Environment is advised by the Scientific Authority For Animals whether import licences should be granted for A animals. Any licence applies to just one consignment (usually lasting nine months) of a single species and must be accompanied by a CITES export permit.

TOMORROW
Is there an alternative to monkey experiments?

moreover... Miles Kington

Books for the boat

To guide your holiday reading, we proudly present a statistical breakdown of the books most often bought by Britons leaving this country. It provides a sure pointer to British reading tastes. It is compiled from point-of-sale returns at the country's top ten exit points. It is, in fact ...

The Cross-Channel Best-Seller List Fiction
The Gazebo Effect, by Ken Dumdum
The Ludlum Dossier, By Jack Forsyth
The Forsyth Memorandum, by Desmond Beagle
The Bagley has Landed, by Ken Syndrome
A Flight of Beagles, by Ed Sedley
The Gypsum Factor, by Lud Boblum
The Dread Forsyth, by Fred Kennet
The Forsythia has Landed, by Kennet Avon
The Bugle Takes Off, by Avon Hunter
The Desmond Syndrome, by Hunter Hawker

Animal Books
If Vets Could Write, by Heriott Watt
Gandhi's Pets, by Richard Attenborough
Git Along, Little Doge, Git Along, by John Julius Norwich
Daddy Wouldn't Buy me a Boer War, by Ken Griffiths
If Pigs Could Fly, by Sir Robert Mark
Let Sleeping Bags Lie, by Robert Anorak
Dogs Say the Darndest Things, ed. Gyles Brandreth
Not the Nine O'Clock Newts, by Ken Livingstone
It Shouldn't Happen to a Vet, by Villi Vitelaw

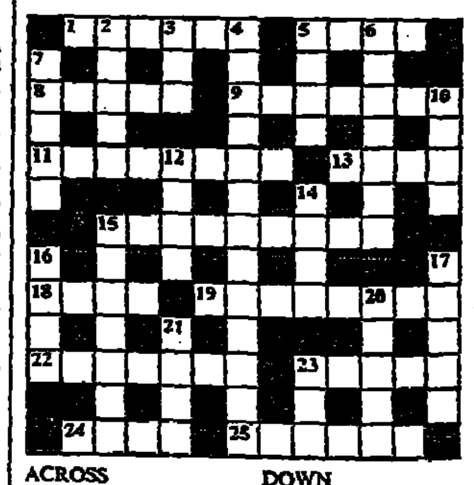
Humour:
A Hundred Uses for One Idea
Naff the Nine O'Clock News
How my Mummy won the Election
The Edwardian Lady's Irish Joke Book
Terry Wogan Talking
Henry Kelly Talking
Anthony Clare Listening
The Private Eye Book of Apologies
Not Another Book
The Vintage Roy Hattersley

Health Books
Weight-lifting with Grapefruit, by Dr Reuben Trant
Make Your Own High Fibre Clothes, by Jane Fonda
Jane Fonda's Book of Aerobic Peace Marching
The G-Spot Diet Book
Dying Makes You Stop Living, by Geoffrey Cannon
Yomp and Live! by Dr Max Hastings
The Helsinki Injury Book
The Jogging Diary of an Edwardian Lady
Getting Thinner Makes You Lighter, by Geoffrey Cannon
Lose All the Pounds You Want, by the Crown Commissioners

Sport
How We Lost the Ashes, by Geoff Willey
As Told to, by Geoff Boycott
How We Lost to the All Blacks, by Geoff Dilley
My Own Story, as told to Geoff Widley
The Rothmans Book of Smoking, by Geoff Warning
How We Lost the Davis, Wightman, etc Cup, by Geoff Whiffle
Why We Must Throw Away Our Javelins Now, by E.P. "Daley" Thompson
Only for the Appearance Money, by Geoff Whiddle
How We Never had the America's Cup in the First Place, by Geoff Spinnaker
The Boy's Book of Stress Fracture Injuries

Non-Fiction
Limbering up for World War IV, by General Sir John Hackett
God, Am I Sick of Railways, By Paul Theroux
The Edwardian Lady's Book of Truly Amazing Facts
Hello, Yes, it's me, Arthur Koestler! No, Honestly I Am Dictating this Book from the Other Side, No Kidding! by Arthur Koestler
Across the Atlantic in a Phone Box, by Tom McNally
The Tatler Years, by Libby Purves
Talking to God, by the Editor of The Sun
The Lyttelton-George Melly Letters, Vol 7
The Shell Book of B.L. Moles
No, Listen, You've Got to Believe Me, This Really is Arthur Koestler, Hello, Can You Hear Me? The Line Seems to be Getting Faint.. Operator! by Arthur Koestler

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 131)



ACROSS
1 Tiny helping (6)
5 Shortage (4)
8 Ore analysis (5)
9 Imp (7)
11 Hold back (6)
13 German man (4)
15 Self-assured (9)
18 Calf meat (4)
19 Unbeliever (8)
22 Wanderer (7)
23 Toll (5)
24 Microscopic organism (4)
25 Jeans (6)

DOWN
2 Refuge (5)
3 Speak (3)
4 Thievish (5,8)
5 Welsh emblem (4)
6 Gather together (7)
7 Number work (5)
10 Standard (4)
12 Tinge (4)
14 Prohibition (4)
15 Poison (7)
16 Enthusiastic (4)
17 Head skin (5)
20 Heat unit (5)
21 Stalk (4)
23 Family (3)

SOLUTION TO No 130
ACROSS: 1 Kwashiorkor 9 Aerosol 10 Clash 11 Yak 13 Idea 16 Kill 17 Meekly 18 Limp 20 Darn 21 Update 22 Zany 23 Wore 25 Beg 28 Limbo 29 Outpace 30 Blunderbuss
DOWN: 2 Worse 3 Sash 4 Idly 5 Rock 6 Ocarina 7 Lapiz lazuli 8 Philanderer 12 Afloat 14 Amp 15 Temple 19 Minimal 20 Dew 24 Ovals 25 Boon 26 Gore 27 Stab

Pianist Sakis Papadimitriou has broken out of the confines of mainstream Greek music to emerge in the forefront of avant-garde jazz

Breaking the culture barrier

Culture is booming in Melina Mercouri's Greece: there have been more festivals and special events this summer than ever before in the country's history, many of them sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, local authorities and political parties. This formidable and unprecedented boost to the arts has not just assisted established left-wingers such as Theodorakis or the various forms of bouzouki-based music popularized in the West by films like *Zorba the Greek* and *Never on Sunday*. For an avant-garde pianist like Sakis Papadimitriou, the new policy has been a blessing as arts patronage had previously flowed almost exclusively from the coffers of shipping millionaires, none of whom are particulary known for their support of experimental art.

Jazz is hardly part of the mainstream anywhere today, and in a country such as Greece, where art in the last 150 years has been inextricably tied up with nationalism, it has been pushed well into the fringe by a commercial music industry which dominates the airwaves and the ubiquitous restaurant jukeboxes. It is perhaps for this reason that Sakis Papadimitriou, Greece's best-known jazz musician, should be an uncompromising experimenter, who has broken away from the influence of the American musicians who once inspired his playing. In his most recent concert, an event supported by the Thessaloniki city council and the Ministry of Culture, a group of dancers attempted to completely cover Papadimitriou with plastic bottles, as he improvised. He admits freely that his music has become increasingly difficult to distinguish from performance art or theatre.

Papadimitriou is better-known, in Greece at least, as a writer of short prose pieces and essays, produces regular jazz programmes for ERT, the national radio network and edits and publishes *Plus and Minus*, a lively periodical devoted to new trends in jazz, improvised music and contemporary art. His music is just one element in a range of exploration beyond the boundaries of accepted culture, Greek and international.



Papadimitriou: piano and plastic bottles

Papadimitriou was born 43 years ago in Kavala, and studied law at the University of Salonika. He began writing seriously at 16, and acknowledges in particular the influence of the Salonika school of writers, most of whom are untranslated and unknown outside Greece. There was, too, the inevitable impact of Kerouac, Burroughs, Kafka, Sartre, Camus, and others: "I was interested in writing better Greek, in playing with the meaning of words and the context of metaphor". By "better Greek", he did not mean the pure Greek pushed so hard by the cultural wing of the Colonels regime, but a language which went beyond appearances, and restored the power of words.

The same goal lies behind the exploration of pure sound which Papadimitriou pursues in his piano playing. He stretches the piano beyond its ordinary limits, for as well as using the instrument's keys, he also plays the strings inside with a constantly changing arsenal of mallets and metal objects. The result encompasses a series of mood changes, from meditative peace to chaotic violence.

Papadimitriou's concerts are usually followed by lengthy discussions with the audience. He is determined that his various artistic activities should be accessible, and is willing to discuss and explain what he does, although he admits that he may not always be able to clarify a process which in many ways draws its strength from a rejection of logic and rationality. His personal modesty and openness set him apart from the arrogance and dogmatism which often isolate radical innovators: "I want to demystify what I do", he explains; "audiences may be surprised by how quickly I can go from playing so much inside myself to analyzing it five minutes afterwards, but I think that everyone in the arts today should be ready to discuss what he is doing."

Many of the questions are political, and Papadimitriou admits that what he is doing raises fundamental political issues.

He is not prepared to follow any party line, a position which has grown increasingly difficult now that the Socialist and Communist Parties tussle for the youth vote by organizing musical events: "Improvization is identified with the left in all countries, but I refuse to be involved with any political party. I discuss politics, but I will not join any movement. I refused to play in a concert to support Solidarity because I felt that it was wrong for slogans rather than music to unite people." He also refused invitations to take part in concerts organized by the Young Socialists and Communists.

The political situation today, however, is clearly one he finds easier to cope with, and preferable to the near total censorship that existed under the Colonels. During the days of the Junta, Papadimitriou recalls: "There was no question of doing anything. You could write short things about music and book reviews, but nothing that might be considered 'peculiar' by them. You needed a permit to give a concert". It was a period during which he travelled a great deal, and even tried living in London for a while; but he always returned to Greece, unwilling to substitute the excitement of the international scene for a deep sense of belonging to the country of his birth.

Mark Kidel

FASHION

vienne Westwood is a by-word for
ant-garde London style.
narchist and artist, she aims to
urn ideas on their heads, but she is
etter known in Europe than back home.
Guest writer Georgina Howell talks to
the designer who created
punk-style, dressed Adam Ant and
wants to change the world



The shock of the new

Gentle, fervent, scruffy, Vivienne Westwood is the image of an English missionary with a devil-sent vocation – to dress the civilized world in primitive warpaint.

Turning ideas on their heads is her stock in trade. Her aim is "to make the poor look rich and the rich look poor". She is, she says, an anarchist and an artist. "It is an artist's job to wreak violence on a culture to give it new life. In taking from other civilizations I'm just doing what Picasso did when he used Negro sculpture imagery in his painting *Demoiselles d'Avignon*. He decided that the tradition of the human figure had finally lost its power and that he had to look to emblems of savagery to give it a future."

If Westwood thinks and talks more like a painter than a fashion designer and sees herself as doing to fashion what artists did to art in the early part of this century, the justification must be the clothes themselves. Are they revolutionary? Do they dress the body in a way different from what we traditionally expect? Do they provoke shock and scorn, followed by acceptance and respect translated into hard cash? Will they enter the vocabulary of fashion and change it forever?

It is appropriate to look at her contribution this year, her twelfth in the business and her fourth in the international arena, as she has just taken a major step in the commercial game by moving her production to Italy. After a decade of *épater la bourgeoisie* in the King's Road, she opened the 1980s with the Pirates collection (as worn by Adam and the Ants) which had a tidal effect on the fashion world and sold right across the age barriers. She went from dressing a street to dressing the world in a single move. She announced: "I wish to declare myself an international and not a provincial designer", gave up showing in London and took her next collection to Paris. "You had to miss Givenchy to see Westwood" a fashion editor told me. "It was worth it." With now two shops in London and showrooms in Paris, Milan and Rome, she has been showing in Paris for three seasons, and her last collection, Witches, provoked £250,000 worth of orders from Italy alone.

"We've always been self-financed", said Vivienne of her partnership with Malcolm McLaren. "Suddenly our resources were not sufficient to fulfil the kind of orders I was getting. This country takes no account of talent – the banks won't give you the kind of financial backing you need to make your business international. Italy's different. Here all my bank manager wanted to know was whether I had a house I could mortgage. There they back talent with money and give you everything you need to make a million garments instead of 200". She will also be doing consultancies and franchises, but has no fear that that might thin down her own collection, "I'm overprogrammed with ideas anyway".

While the Westwood/McLaren shop at 430 King's Road turned from Let It Rock to Too Fast to Live, Too Young to Die, to Sex and Seditionaries and currently to World's End, Westwood turned out a stream of clothes and looks unlike anything the fashion world had seen. She picked through time and space and the 'untouchable' areas of big city life to give us rubberwear, bondage trousers, 'muscle' T shirts from gay gyms, the ripped T shirt (do it yourself), the triple-tongued sneaker ('something steady to rock on'), the Chico hat, the Smurf hat, pirate swagger, graffiti prints in baked ink, duster shoes, bras worn over dresses, rags in braided hair, shorts with big banging pockets ... a cornucopia of images both palatable and unspeakable (the Cambridge rapist T shirt, the court case gay cowboys print) all subsersive, classless and undermining the status system of fashion which conventionally 'places' the wearer in a social hierarchy.

Her shop was where the Saturday parade down the King's Road stopped and she worked so close to the ground it was impossible to say which was the chicken, which the egg – did the styles spring from the street or the shop? Did it matter? Her clothes became a badge for the boy who left school early to live in a London squat and for the heiress determined to stand out. In the trade there was shock, there was horror, and there was an overwhelming interest. Joseph Ettedgui of the prospering Joseph shops (who stocked the Pirates collection) found himself constantly playing host to designers and buyers from America, "and all they ever wanted to do was to be taken straight to Vivienne's shop to see what was cooking".

Vivienne Westwood owes an enormous debt to Malcolm McLaren for getting the world to listen. If she is the artist, he is the critic and salesman, manager, promoter and exploiter of her talent. "He taught me everything. When I met him I had hardly read a book and never seen a play." She is the daughter of a cotton mill worker from Tintwistle, Manchester, he the son of a cat burglar from the East End: Clean Slate meets Streetsmart. McLaren, the father of one Westwood's two sons, soon had her making him Teddy boy jackets. "Taking a drape suit or a Ted jacket apart stitch by stitch, studying the linings and interlinings, and making an exact copy was my only formal training. It's the best. Leonardo da Vinci said: "He who can spy can create".

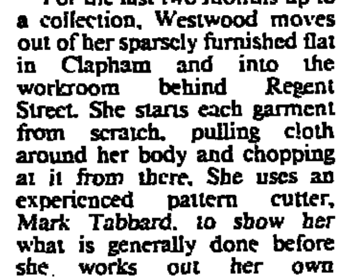
Manager and inventor of the Sex Pistols, Adam and the Ants, Bow Wow Wow and Boy George of Culture Club, McLaren released his own LP, Duck Rock, three months ago. "For the young music *is* the medium", he told me. "The clothes needed the groups. Now she doesn't necessarily need the music, if her story's powerful enough. When I went into the music business no one wanted to know about the fashion connexion. Now it's the biggest plus you can have. When a pop group signs up with a recording company today there'll be a clause written into the contract that the group will have £1,000 a week to spend in clothes. The Sex Pistols got that ball rolling. As long as the group has the right look today, the music doesn't matter too much."

Although they live apart, their partnership is close "I always thought all the ideas came from him, says Westwood today, "but I soon realised that getting the job done *was* the job. That's not to say he's not essential to me. He edits my work, gets all my ideas down on a board, sorts out the story, gives me an avenue of approach. He unscrambles my programming."

When she talks about her clothes, Vivenne Westwood uses words like "grand", "strong" and "free" instead of "beautiful". She cuts in the flat rather than the round, like someone doing origami, but in this she is not unique: it's a technique used by Rei Kawakubo of Comme des Garcons, La Maison Bleu and Kenzo.



Looking Westwood: (left) Kim Sion, public relations officer to Vivienne Westwood in brown chalk striped serge jacket £150, serge kilt with rolled "bandage" waist £120. Marble print shirt £56. Chico hat £20. From the autumn/winter collection "Witches" at World's End, 430 King s Road, SW10 and Nostalgia of Mud, St Christophers Place, W1. Urban Lifestyle: (right) Maroon sweatshirt jacket, print by New York graffiti artist Keith Haring, £84. Sweatshirt tube skirt with baked ink print £44. Linen "Koo" top with fluorescent lime green graffiti £30. Keith Haring scarf £24. Day glo plastic "fire" bracelet by Ted Muehling. Fashion assistant: Christine Painell. **Photographs by Suresh Karadia.**



For the last two months up to a collection, Westwood moves out of her sparsely furnished flat in Clapham and into the workroom behind Regent Street. She starts each garment from scratch, pulling cloth around her body and chopping at it from there. She uses an experienced pattern cutter, Mark Tabbard, to show her what is generally done before she works out her own approach.

"What I'm not trying to do with my clothes is to make a kind of shell that stays in place half an inch away from the body. My clothes are dynamic. They pull and they push and they slighly fall off. There's more to clothes than just comfort. Even If they're not quite comfortable and slip and have to be readjusted now and again I don't mind, because that's some sort of display and gesture that belongs with the clothes."

A Westwood design fits in an unexpected way. When you wear her clothes you are reminded of your body all the time. It's a difficult fit for factories to get used to, which may explain why her clothes, though very well cut, are not always put together properly. Once the clothes are being produced in Italy, she says, her ambition is to hear customers say how well they are made.

McLaren sees the move to Italy as inevitable. "This island is a third world banana republic with no bananas. "It is hard to do well here," he says, "because we are a country of eccentric craftsmen and cottage industries. The British consider themselves above fashion. If you want to design interesting clothes you must make them in a bedsit and sell them from a market stall, or go and work in a backroom at Dorothee Bis. Neither are Westwood clothes likely to sell in enormous quantities in the United States because there the rich like to look rich.

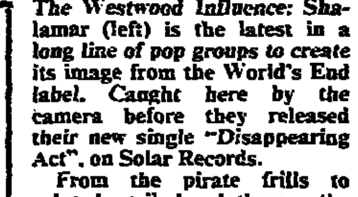
"In both countries the people who buy our clothes are the disposessed, the dissillusioned, the graphic artists and the liberated mothers". The biggest orders come from Japan and Italy, which he finds appropriate. "Japan was for so long an isolated island that it has never got over its hunger for the status of ideas. Italy is the country of Fellini and the grand gesture They like to mess around."

At the end of the year Vivienne Westwood will receive one of the fashion industry's highest accolades when, like Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes before her, she will represent Britain in the Women's Wear Daily Biannual Best of Five event in Tokyo, alongside such names as Calvin Klein of the US, Claude Montana of France and Gianfranco Ferre of Italy.

It seems that she has made a niche in the fashion establishment, and perhaps changed its point of view a little. Will she be able to keep one foot in the street and one in high fashion? If she is still getting her cloths talked about in five years time, she'll have achieved something unique. As anthropologist Ted Polhemus, co-author of *Fashion and Anti-Fashion* put it: "High fashion has undoubtedly gained by admitting Vivienne to their fold. Has street style lost its greatest champion?"

Suzy Menkes is on holiday

Outside the wacky World's End shop (left): Ann Witchard wears orange and green cotton knit top, approx £25, and tube skirt £10. Straw mountain hat £20 and rubber sandals £20. David Bracher wears cream cotton knit shorts £10 and top £25. Double-brim hat £10. Mixing the looks along the King's Road (right): Gene Krell knots his own chambray shirt over a graffiti T-shirt (£5) and hoicked-up trousers, rolled to reveal green fluorescent socks (beloved in the Teddy Boy era) and shocking pink boxer boots. "Buffulo Boy" David Bracher works as a sales assistant in Rymans and swops his hobo clother for a uniform when he arrives at work. Ann Witchard in bladerunner print skirt and top from this summer's "Punkature" collection.





The Westwood Influence: Shalamar (left) is the latest in a long line of pop groups to create its image from the World's End label. Caught here by the camera before they released their new single "Disappearing Act", on Solar Records.

From the pirate frills to printed tribal clothers, the Westwood/McLaren team have worked within the music scene to become a major fashion force.

Photograph by Russ Malkins



These hand-painted ties are for individualists. Mannequin Buzz (left) wears silk bow £12 from Crolla, 35 Dover Street, W1. Scott has a woven ikat tie £16 from Crolla. Striped shirt by Perry Ellis, Browns. Braces, Paul Smith. Gene (front) sports silk tie £11.95, Royal Academy of Arts Gift Shop. Twill shirt £48, Chatters, South Molton Street, W1. Dummies £160 each from Metro Grand Mannequins, 1-3 Candahar Road, SW11.



THE TIMES DIARY

Chutzpah

Naim Atallah of Quarter Books has entered *God Cried* written by Tony Clifton for the £3,000 H. H. Wingate Prize. What makes this noteworthy is that *God Cried* is a vivid eyewitness indictment of Israel's brutality in last year's siege of Beirut, and that the Wingate prize is for the author of the book that does most to stimulate interest in Jewish affairs. Atallah, a Palestinian patriot, agrees there is scant prospect that Clifton will win. "For us it is worthwhile because at least the judges will have to look at the book and see the other point of view", he says.

Well red

Unseated MPs habitually welcome the chance to catch up on their reading. Tony Benn has arranged to get paid for it as well. He has been signed by Faber to edit its *Radical Reader*, a compilation of writings of the left from the Peasants' Revolt to the present day.

Goff's gaffe

Martyn Goff, director of the National Book League, has the pleasure this week of seeing one of his novels republished as a classic text. Brilliance Books, a new imprint devoted to homosexual themes, has already republished Gertrude Stein and Jean Cocteau, and on Thursday reissues Goff's *The Youngest Director*, which originally appeared in 1961. As a classic, the text is of course unaltered from the hardback original, which is unfortunate because over the intervening years Goff had forgotton that his intended ending to the book was cut by John Pudney, then editorial director at Putnams. Goff had it reinstated for the subsequent paperback, but it is missing again from the new edition. "It is strange how one forgets something that seemed so important at the time". Goff muses.

Maid to measure

The latest issue of *Broadcast* notes that Thames Television, an equal opportunity employer, now boasts a woman VTR editor, but that inquiries as to her identity were met with sheepish shuffling. "It appears a resident VTR editor underwent a sex change operation. It's a bit of a drastic measure to ensure a quota of women in production . . ."

● *The equality officer of the London freelance branch of the National Union of Journalists is the equably named Michael Ann Mullen.*

Mal de Mel

My colleague Mel Calman has staged an Edinburgh festival exhibition of cartoons from his Workshop gallery in the Assembly Rooms. Sales are so slow that yesterday Calman took to working as a pavement artist outside, with a hat for contributions. By mid-afternoon he had raised all of 37½p.

BARRY FANTONI

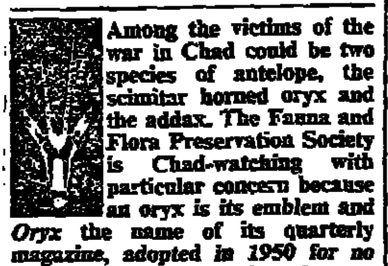


"This can't be right. It shows Geoff Boycott scoring a century before lunch".

Ioned out

Some months ago I acquired on loan an ionizer from a new shop in Battersea, the Ion Age, who suggested that it be sited in the bedroom of an asthma sufferer of my choice. There would be, I was assured, swift and spectacular improvement in the patient's condition. Not so. In fact the device attracted pollutants, depositing them as a grimy film on nearby surfaces, while the wheezing carried on as usual. A fellow asthmatic – a much more severe case who, between trips to his oxygen cylinder, logs his condition – also found the ionizer made no difference. The Asthma Research Council confirms my unofficial findings and reckons ionizers are useless. Hard luck, Ion Age; harder luck still for hopeful asthmatics who might have bought an ionizer, some of which sell for more than £70.

● *From the South Lewisham Institute, I note that classes in cookery will be taken by Mrs Delicata, the short Greek course by Mrs Economou, and shoe repairs by Mr Amato. Spanish dancing, on the other hand, will be done by Mrs Rumbold, with husband Sid on guitar.*



Among the victims of the war in Chad could be two species of antelope, the scimitar horned oryx and the addax. The Fauna and Flora Preservation Society is Chad-watching with particular concern because an oryx is its emblem and *Oryx* the name of its quarterly magazine, adopted *in 1950 for no* better reason than that it was "convenient and attractive".

PHS

Give the watchdogs more bite

Alex Henney puts the case for American-style regulation of our monopoly services, whether privatized or remaining in the public sector

The electricity industry has just declared a surplus of £332m for 1982/83, pleasing the Treasury but not consumers. In New York last year, the regulatory commission ordered the private gas and electric utilities to return $104m excess profits to customers. Monopoly services in Britain are publicly owned and rarely give anything back.

It is clear that if we are going to privatize natural monopolies they must be regulated. Oftel has been created to regulate British Telecom, and a debate is in progress on how best it should function. But some form of regulation is also needed for monopolies such as electricity, posts, and water, which are likely to remain public for a long time yet.

Franklin Roosevelt, as Governor of New York State, said that regulatory commissions were to be "the representatives of the people to see that utilities do two things: give service and charge a reasonable rate".

The commissions have a judicial power to determine issues. They base their decisions on federal and state laws, and on their own precedents. When a private American utility wants to increase its tariffs, it has to apply to the commissioners and justify the reasons for the increase in great detail. It has to go through its budget in a process that is similar to a public inquiry (but is under oath). The commission's staff critically analyse the utility's submission and, to assist their analysis, can demand any information.

The commissioners' ruling on an application gives detailed reasons for their decision, which can be challenged in the courts. They may disallow certain expenditures, such as excessive advertising or cost overruns on capital schemes that have been mismanaged, and would definitely disallow losses on activities that are secondary to the utility's main business, such as appliance selling and gas and electrical contracting. Disallowed costs are carried by the shareholders – an incentive for good management – and cannot be passed on to consumers (as happens here, without any explanation).

The rigour and openness of this process in stark contrast to British practice. In electricity supply, the Generating Board sets its wholesale tariffs (some 80 per cent of the final price to the consumer) in secret discussions with the government and the Electricity Council, and has resisted consultation with the Elecricity Consumers Council. As for retail tariffs, the London Electricity Board (and I suspect others are little different) traditionally receives a schedule showing the proposed tariffs, a sales and demand forecast, an explanatory memorandum about fuel costs and government financial targets, and a one-page budget for LEB's operating costs of nearly £200m. With such skimpy documentation, I cannot see how Board members can be satisfied that they are fulfilling their duties to promote the efficient distribution of electricity and avoid tariff discrimination.

The consumer councils have neither the powers nor, with some exceptions, the expertise to scrutinize and challenge industries' performance. In electricity, they typically spend only two or three hours a year considering tariffs, often in closed session; amd show little interest in value-for-money audits. The record of government has not been much better. It has frequently been criticized in official reports for failing to monitor nationalized industries; it "asked" them to publish performance indicators in 1967, but did not follow up effectively. The Price Commission was often facile, and it was toothless. The industries, for their part, are unduly secretive and have always resisted external scrutiny.

Times are changing, and the Government is taking a more active interest in efficiency, and in making the industries more open. It has started to set performance targets for boards, has directed the Monopolies Commission to management audit them, and is requiring them to publish better indicators. It has made the planning application for the Sizewell B nuclear power station into a major public inquiry.

But we must go further to make public boards more accountable and consumer responsive. We must abolish cosy paternalism in favour of public accountability, public performance monitoring, public scrutiny – and bonuses for managers who perform well. External board members should be given clear statutory responsibilities, including that of operating scrutiny committees, and a fiduciary duty that could be challenged in the courts. The standard required of the industries' external auditors should be raised to that now required of local authority audits, namely to report on matters in the public interest and on value for money in consumer services.

More radically, we should draw upon best American practice and set up utility commissions. They would scrutinize board performance on behalf of Parliament and consumers, and exercise limited powers of direction. They should hear applications for tariff increases in public and have access to documents; disallow expenditures that are not adequately justified; undertake efficiency studies and order boards to discontinue loss-making peripheral activities; direct the form of their reports and accounts; and rule on consumer complaints.

Given the right statutory framework, commissions would distance monopoly services from the government, getting it away from the current minutiae with which it is involved and leaving it to concentrate on major issues. We need to reduce the scope for the sloppiness, ambiguities, and confusion that have characterized relations between governments, nationalized industries, and their consumers for the last 30 years and to develop an adequate system of checks and balances.

The author is chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council and a board member of the LEB.

Roger Scruton

To the Gulag via Helsinki

The purpose of dancing is the dance. The purpose of chatter is the chat. Human life presents countless such social occasions, in which we renounce our business, and find pleasure in the present moment alone. All time not spent in dancing or in conversation is wasted time. For these moments contain not the means of human existence but the end. The dancer and the talker are at rest – but actively at rest, rejoicing in their social condition, and at one with their fellow men.

The most valuable relations are also those, like friendship, which have no further purpose. The opposite of friendship is not hatred but crime. The criminal is the man whose purposes take precedence over every opposing claim. He is the man prepared, through force, fraud or annihilation, to discount the freedom of the other who stands in his way. He is the true enemy of peace, for he destroys the trust which makes conversation possible.

States are more like people than they are like anything else: they exist by *purpose*, *reason*, *suffering* and joy. And peace between states is also like peace between people. It involves the willing renunciation of purpose, in the mutual desire, not to do, but to be.

Peace is endangered, therefore, not by the weapons of the peaceful, but by the actions of the purposeful. There exist states, just as there exist people, whose lives are structured by a purpose, and who cannot accept another's freedom as an obstacle to its fulfilment. The overriding aim is so urgent that neither the freedom nor the existence of another politic can deflect it.

If the purpose is also international – involving transformations beyond the frontiers of municipal government – then peace has already been put at risk. We know this from Iran and Libya. But we ought also to have known it from the Soviet Union, a state founded upon a consuming international purpose, which has never ceased to impose its preferred political order upon unwilling recipients, whether in its own domains, or in the domains of clients and neighbours.

Criminal law exists in order to deter the over-purposeful. But international law, which lacks the supreme coercive power of a sovereign authority, cannot exert any comparable influence. It is obeyed only because states agree to be bound by it. Of course, all states appear to be bound by international law, since there is value in sustaining this appearance. But states with a ruling purpose cannot really be bound: they cannot be bound "in their hearts". For their hearts are ruled by something other than law, something which discounts law whenever it conflicts with the overriding idea.

States which accept international law do so because it is the universal shadow of a principle by which they already live. Thus Canada and the United States, each of which is governed by a rule of law, find no difficulty in coexisting, despite long-standing disagreements over territorial waters and disputed islands. No troops amass on their common border; no threats are made, or sanctions imposed. For a legal decision will suffice to regulate the conduct of the parties.

The mark of the purposeful *polis* is that it cannot be governed by law, that actual law is a pretence, which vanishes just so soon as the ruling purpose is questioned or compromised. Such states are never truly at peace, since they are never at rest. To converse with them is dangerous; to cease to confront them yet more so.

Consider the Helsinki accords, established in order to reduce the tension in Europe. The "agreement" was twofold: to reduce military preparedness, and to extend human rights. Our naive politicans imagined that this agreement was genuine, and took comfort from the fact that it was "made law" by the Soviet state. What a joke! Of course it was convenient to pretend to the agreement; and to dress it up in the bourgeois trappings of legality. Western eyes were closed for a while to the renewed build-up of armaments.

> A brilliant new method was acquired for identifying troublemakers. The brief pretence of legality encouraged the bravest and best citizens to come forward to attempt to secure obedience to this novel law which seemed to grant essential freedoms

Moreover, a brilliant new method was acquired for identifying troublemakers. The brief pretence of legality encouraged the bravest and best of the citizens to come forward, to associate, to attempt to secure obedience to this novel law which seemed to grant essential freedoms. No more economical way could have been discovered of persuading the next inmates of the Gulag to give themselves up.

And, for some unaccountable reason, we are still discussing, still attempting even to "renew" this "agreement" that has so endangered us! Is it not time that we woke up, time that we realized that we should feel bound by agreements only towards those who are able to respect them?

As the dust of Lebanon settles, diplomatic victories on all fronts

Israel at last comes in from the cold

Jerusalem
In New York last Friday, Avraham Ben-Yosef, the Israeli Defence Ministry's adroit representative in the United States, put his signature to a $2,700m arms deal which will ensure Israel the delivery of 75 ultra-sophisticated F-16 warplanes.

The little-publicized signing ceremony was significant not only because of the size of the deal – the largest ever negotiated between Israel and the US – but also for its symbolism. At the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, it was viewed as conclusive proof that Israel has shaken off the status of diplomatic pariah which resulted from the war in Lebanon.

Soon after Israeli tanks rumbled north on June 6, 1982, the impending F-16 deal was indefinitely frozen on the instructions of President Reagan. The decision to allow it to proceed was taken in Washington soon after May 17 this year, the day that Israel signed the pact with Lebanon which has proved the key to its escape from diplomatic isolation.

"Although the agreement has never been implemented, or even ratified by the Lebanese government, it was seen around the world as evidence of our good intentions," explained an Israeli official. "The mere fact that we had signed our second pact with an Arab neighbour made a lot of governments look at us in a different light."

In addition to the agreement – which is destined never to come into operation until Syria agrees to leave Lebanon – the departure of reserve General Ariel Sharon from the Defence Ministry, and the ambitions of Colonel Gadaffi of Libya, have also helped the Begin government stage its diplomatic comeback.

This is now being demonstrated with the arrival of Liberian President Samuel K. Doe, the first black African head of state to visit Israel since 1971, two years before 26 African countries broke their diplomatic ties in protest over the Yom Kippur war.

Although the Israelis do not regard the former sergeant as one of Africa's leading statesmen, they see his willingness to travel here with six government ministers and a well signalled intention to clinch a military deal as evidence that the diplomatic tide in Africa is beginning to turn in their favour.

One of the factors influencing Liberia's recent decision to resume diplomatic relations was Israel's promise to use its political clout in Washington on President Doe's behalf. It is now hoped that others of the eight black African states which originally indicated they would follow the example set by Zaire just a month before the Lebanon invasion will return their ambassadors before the end of the year.

A few weeks ago, Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, held secret talks in Europe with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the septuagenarian leader of the Ivory Coast, and there have been a string of similar clandestine talks with representatives of the other countries on which Israel is now pinning its hopes in Africa. These include Nigeria, Togo, the Central African Republic, Kenya and Senegal.

Although the markedly improved relations with the US are seen as the most important by-product of the Lebanon agreement, there is also satisfaction at Israel's improved diplomatic standing in Western Europe.

This was most clearly manifested in June when the EEC collectively renounced the irksome sanctions imposed after the invasion of Lebanon, including a prohibition preventing the financially hard-pressed Israeli government securing loans on preferential terms.

Two more concrete examples of Israel's return to favour were the decision of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to make what is certain to be a controversial visit to Jerusalem this month and the move by Iberia, the Spanish national airline, to open a direct route to Tel Aviv in July.

This is regarded by Israeli diplomats as a precursor of the opening of full diplomatic ties with Spain. To support their optimism, they cite recent visits here by a number of leading Spaniards and the appointment of an unofficial Israeli representative in Madrid.

Even in Eastern Europe, Israeli diplomacy has scored a success with last week's visit to Bucharest by Mr Shamir and the promise of improved trading ties between Israel and Romania. "Who would have thought that a year to the day since the heaviest bombing of west Beirut, our minister would have been warmly welcomed in a communist capital", remarked one member of the Israeli party.

Amid the current diplomatic euphoria, Egypt still refuses to return the ambassador withdrawn from Tel Aiv last September. As President Mubarak continues his efforts to reassert Egypt's traditional influence in the Arab world, the Israelis see little chance of any immediate thaw in what they now describe as "the cold peace". Their one consolation is that they also see no real danger of the Camp David treaty being revoked by Cairo.

Christopher Walker

Paul Jennings

Class warfare on the open road

Now that car registrations have got around to A again (whatever happened to Z; Surely they didn't skip it merely because of associations with that old TV serial?) this is peak alienation time for the average motorist. And that is surely the majority of us, still paying off the loan for some model in the P to T period, wondering uneasily if the tin of aerosol touch-up we finally settled for is too far away, now we actually squirt some out in daylight, from the colour which surrounds the creeping rust on the offside headlight. (And what does that idiotic little ball inside that rattles so, when we shake vigorously *for two minutes*, as instructed on the tin, actually do? It sounds so loose and unconnected.) We are definitely Class Three.

Class Two are the ever-diminishing number who can afford to be in the queues alleged to be waiting impatiently for the new letter, plus the evidently ever-increasing number of those who will automatically receive one from their Fleet Buyer (see Class One, below).

It is difficult enough to define our feelings about Class Two. I don't think we actually envy them. Many of us can remember the days when it was possible even for the likes of us to buy a new car, depreciating like crazy from Day One, making us worry about how long we could stay up there. How much worse it must be now they *start* at £4,000. At least our cars are past worrying about in that way. If we actually had £4,000 there are lots of jollier things we could do than buy a new car. We could get a garage to fix that damn rust on the existing car (engine surely good for another 50,000 miles) and take a few friends to some marvellous place we haven't seen yet (in my case, Venice). Get fitted carpet on the landing and the other bedrooms. Buy three more old cars for teenage children (save us being a taxi service). Perhaps even manage Covent Garden more than once every three years.

On the one hand, if it were not for Class Two there would not be a car industry, and somehow this would affect all the other industries. We should be peasants in smocks, stared at by Japanese and even Taiwanese tourists, and England would somehow be full of flies. On the other hand, it is because of these Class Two people that we pass, on the pavements and in rows outside garages on the outskirts of cities, where land is cheaper, hundreds and hundreds of the kind of car we know in our hearts we shall have to get when this thing finally stops dead with a broken piston (and they do, they stop dead, either at 2 am on some moor or on Saturday morning in some bottleneck High Street); and these cars have large stickers in red or yellow luminous paint from which it is clear they start at £2,495. Only a year, and the Fleet Buyers are at it again, somehow compelling these garages to take these Vs and Ws and Xs, and now, heaven help us, Ys.

Now, one is constantly reading, or hearing on TV, about Class One, the Fleet Buyers. What feelings should we have towards *them?* Up to now they have always been men, of a curiously forgettable kind. Well, sooner or later, some of them, as in every other job in the world except that of the Papacy, will be women. You couldn't imagine a Mamacy, but it's perfectly possible to imagine women Fleet Buyers.

The question is, have the *manufacturers* imagined them? Has it, for instance, occurred to them that almost all car names up till now have been classic examples of male chauvinism? Indeed, the very first one I can remember (having grown up in Coventry in or near which were made, with the exception of Vauxhall and Ford, *all* British cars, which 98 per cent of British people used to buy; Standard, Alvis, Triumph, Armstrong-Siddeley, Daimler, Morris, Singer, Riley, Hillman, Humber, with Rover and Austin not far away) was the Hillman *Minx*. With *Spitfire*, the perfect image of woman as a kind of spirited toy.

Then came all the male macho names Rapier, Jaguar, Stag, Scimitar, Avenger (what *of*, for goodness' sake? Somebody daring to try to pass you?) Following this, perhaps from an awareness that there were already women buyers, if not Fleet Buyers, a softening, down to Herald, Cavalier, Escort.

Then there were sports and resorts; *Cortina*, *Granada*, *Golf*, Polo, one hopes against hope that when when the Chinese finally export one it will be the Ping Pong. Or total mysteries, like the Passat (an expensive resort in the Atlas Mountains, known only to rich Germans).

The psychologists employed by these increasingly faceless and interlinked giant car firms will have their work cut out to find names striking a chord in the Woman Fleet Buyer. Shall we soon be driving Atalantas, Gonerils, or the Alecto, Megaera or Tisiphone (the Furies), the Virago, Termagant Six, Tigresse, Regan, Lesbia, Amazon, Lady Macbeth? Or were other psychologists right all the time about the subconscious female desire to be dominated, was *Maestro* a brilliant anticipation?

It will be long after 1984 when we Class Three get to know.

Rocking to rule with a Christian superstar

Budapest
In heaven, a special table must surely be reserved for those who have become the subjects of jaunty musicals and heavy rock operas. Eva Peron and Che Guevara, Elvis Presley, draft dodgers, deaf-and-dumb pinball players: nobody, it seems, is safe from posthumous trial by noise. For no apparent reason, lights flash, guitars throb, lasers lase and grown men dressed in costume ride horses across ice rinks.

Until last weekend King Stephen of Hungary was simply the man who established Christianity in his country. He was crowned on Christmas Day in the year 1000, received the blessing of the Pope and, in due course, was canonized. Later, on his feast day, King Wenceslaus went out and gathered winter fuel, providing useful material for a carol. That was about it: a good pedigree, a decent sort of life.

Now Stephen has become the hero of a rock opera, Hungary's first. *Stephen the King* written by the rock musician Levente Szorenyi and the lyricist Janos Brody, has just been performed for three days in Budapest.

Actress Eniko Toth provided the love interest and costumiers ran up several pairs of tight trousers for King Stephen's stage meeting with the Pope. The show was neither worse nor better than dozens of similar extravaganzas. Now the whole thing will be recorded at a new studio on the outskirts of the city.

The opera illustrates the competing trends in the official approach to rock music in Eastern Europe. One trend takes its measure from Moscow where the new Andropovian ideological message is: protect the young, steer them in "progressive" directions, be vigilant against western decadence, take off your Pink Floyd T-shirts. In Moscow some rock bands – notably The Peddlers – have been banned, others reprimanded for distorting traditional Russian tunes. In Poland, punk bands such as Perfekt have been barred from appearing, the group SS-20 has been told to change its name, and lyrics are regularly censored.

The other trend is dictated by economics: hard currency is at a premium and some groups can sell their products abroad. These are tolerated. Even western groups such as Nazareth have been allowed to perform in Hungary – providing that a suitable deal is reached. In the case of Nazareth, the performance – in the Budapest hills – will be filmed, and will feature in an American-Hungarian horror film to be marketed abroad. It is financed by British money.

Stephen the King is an extension of this trend. Rock operas, East European planners have decided, are exportable. Thus the director of theatre of the Lenin Komsomol in Moscow is planning to take his successful rock opera *Junona and Awos* to the west. According to businessmen who are involved in the transaction, the show meets the highest western standards of saccharine.

The story stars a Russian nobleman who in 1812 sails to California and falls in love with a 15-year-old girl. He returns home to seek the approval of the Tsar for marriage but dies en route in Siberia. The girl, who hears nothing from him for 35 years, goes into a convent and dies there, never betraying their love.

Stephen is not quiet as bad but it too shows a concern with the past, a sense of national continuity that predates socialism.

Despite Soviet strictures to its youth, domestic demand has to be satisfied in some way. Rock music comes over the airwaves via western radio stations and detente opened up the East in a way that cannot easily be closed. New studios just completed outside Budapest – at a cost equivalent to £600,000 – are designed to release pop and rock music for young Hungarians under four labels. The studios will have an independent budget and musicians will be able to choose under which label they want to perform – thus large sign-up contracts are possible as in the West, for popular artists.

In Poland, businessmen have been considering for some time now how a similar scheme could be worked. One idea is that British groups whose reputations are beginning to flag in the West could be brought to the East for relatively cheap tours. Then make a record at Polish studios, which could be sold in the West. This would meet domestic demand and satisfy the current hunger for hard currency.

The best bet, for the East European planners is still rock opera. The ideological message can be more closely controlled and, quite simply, the Marxist mind understands bad opera. The years when "socialist realism" set the tone of all performing arts provided a vast and foregettable crop of operas about the building of power stations, a favourite metaphor for the building of socialism.

But must all rock operas be set in the distant past? Can we *not* look forward to a spectacular laser show about Stalin's friendship with Trotsky? Can we set the purges to music? Watch this space.

Roger Boyes

THE TIMES

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LENDER OF LAST RESORT

Aid to poor countries has never been free of controversy, but rarely has the debate been as heartfelt as it is now. While the poorest countries feel the onslaught of the world recession most keenly, the rich are suffering an acute attack of what Mr A. W. Clausen, the president of the World Bank, has colourfully called "aid fatigue." Multilateral aid agencies are especially susceptible to this complaint, and the worst afflicted at present is the International Development Association.

IDA is the concessionary loan arm of the World Bank, lending to the most indigent peoples on the most generous of terms. Since its formation in 1961 it has gained general respect for the efficiency of its programmes, and is widely regarded as the best run multilateral aid agency. Even IDA's powerful critics in Washington accept that its funds are not wasted.

But that recognition has not prevented the American administration from announcing that its contributions to the seventh round of IDA funding, due to start on July 1 next year, will be severely cut. If, as it says, these contributions are reduced from about $1,000m a year to $750m, other countries would normally lower their contributions as well because they are supposed to reflect relative economic size. So the total funding for IDA might fall from $12,000m, the level for the past four years, to $9,000m in nominal terms. In real terms, of course, the reduction would be much more.

The US administration, which is antipathetic to aid, is suspicious of IDA because that body is largely unpartisan. Congress believes that IDA lends too much to countries hostile to the United States, and prefers the tighter control conferred by bilateral assistance. So adamant has the administration been that IDA is very worried that the $16,000m it believes to be the minimum necessary may prove unattainable.

Broadly speaking, the other major donor countries favour a larger IDA than that implied by the United States, and Japan has offered to raise its percentage share. Time is running out for an agreement to bring IDA 7 into operation by the middle of next year.

There is a strong case for sustaining IDA. Not only is it an effective organization, but it is hard to replace. Because its loans are over 50 years and carry no interest, the net disbursements are very high. For countries such as those in sub-Saharan Africa which depend heavily on IDA a shortfall in assistance could be painful. It is most unlikely that other agencies would step into the breach, given the general reduction in aid budgets, and these are hardly the countries to be favoured by commercial banks already dangerously exposed in Latin America.

Sustaining IDA does not necessarily mean supplying the full amount its officials are asking for. If it were to continue to be funded at $12,000m there would be less in real terms than for IDA 6, even before China, a new IDA member, is taken into account. But there are two things IDA could do to mitigate the reduction. One is to change the eligibility criteria for borrowing from IDA. The American Administration, for example, argues that India, the biggest recipient, is now in a sufficiently healthy state to raise substantial loans on the market, which has not been its practice. India should not lose all eligibility – it is easier to raise bank finance for some projects than for others. But a partial graduation from IDA would free funds for China.

A second course is for IDA to reconsider the terms on which it both raises and dispenses money. Under its charter, IDA is allowed to borrow commercially, from members and from the markets. It could borrow at subsidised rates from members, and would certainly command the finest rates in the market. Conversely, this would imply charging more for loans. Maturities might be shortened, say to 30 years, for the "blend" countries which also borrow from the more expensive World Bank, and IDA could even charge nominal interest, depending on the recipient's circumstances.

So far, however, the IDA management has been unwilling actively to explore these possibilities. Those countries that recognize the virtues of a strong and well-funded IDA should be encouraging debate and providing the leadership partly abdicated by the Americans. Britain has an important role to play. Some 70 per cent of this country's contribution to IDA goes to Commonwealth members, and for every pound contributed Britain receives two in orders. British support for IDA was demonstrated last year when IDA 6 was extended by a year after Congress blocked payments.

Britain, in common with other wealthy countries, suffers from budgetary constraints. The Government prefers bilateral assistance, but is committed to multilateral aid through the European Development Fund and the Lomé Convention, which is due to be re-negotiated next year, as well as IDA and the World Bank. But sustaining IDA at a reasonable level does not appear impossibly expensive, and is some contribution to stability in a fractious world. IDA and millions of the very poorest would benefit if the British government were to show that it is not incapacitated by aid fatigue.

DEATH IN MANILA

The full impact of ex-Senator Aquino's assassination while leaving a plane in Manila under armed guard must await the investigation promised by the government. It has been a shocking reminder of the violence that has never been absent from Philippine political life. Mr Aquino's own description of his rival President Marcos conveys the style: "a very calculating man, who would rather persuade before he bribes, bribe before he threatens, threaten before he arrests, arrest before he kills".

Even allowing for this violence, the known circumstances are incredible enough. In July, two months after Mr Aquino had announced his intended return, with or without a passport, he was given a message from President Marcos warning him that there were men after his blood and that the government needed more time to "neutralize" these agents of revenge, otherwise Mr Aquino might suffer.

On the face of it President Marcos will be the stronger from the death of a formidable political rival. Yet it did not seem that Mr Aquino's return to political life would have been as successful as he hoped in uniting the opposition to the President. In that case his martyrdom may not unite or invigorate the opposition either. The incident may nevertheless damage President Marcos. A man whose first aim at all times has been to keep himself in power, changing the constitution, imposing martial law, fixing elections in the many ways tried by local tradition, building up his personality, exploiting his wife's varied abilities and rewarding his carefully chosen henchmen must expect that after eighteen years his magic will begin to lose its sheen.

Public feeling may be so much jolted and shamed by what has happened that, whatever the explanation proffered, a shift away from President Marcos will be accelerated. Already this has been set in motion by disappointment over the economy. In many other ways the glamour attaching to the President has not much life left in it; not enough, perhaps, to carry him through the four years left of his current term.

Some such opinion seems to be gaining ground in Washington. The large American naval and air bases in the Philippines make it the most important country in south-east Asia in American consideration. If there is to be change it had better not be sudden or unforeseen, such as was the Shah's catastrophic dismissal in Iran. Relations with President Carter were cool because he made much of human rights; President Reagan has been full of warmth for President Marcos as a sound ally. Some distancing from this uncertain leader has been suggested and may now be urged more strongly, especially as the agreement for American bases is due for renewal next year.

There are other sources of generalized criticism of President Marcos that carry weight. When he visited the Philippines in February, 1981, Pope John Paul said pointedly that the exigencies of state should not take precedence over human rights. Since that visit the Roman Catholic church in the Philippines has been more and more critical of the way in which President Marcos uses his dictatorial power. Mr Aquino's death will have its reverberations far beyond the Philippines.

A RAT TO THE RESCUE

It is easy to be superior about the reasons for the turn-round in the fortunes of TV-am's *Good Morning Britain* programme. It has recovered from the depths of despair at weekday peak viewing figures of 200,000 in the spring to 1,600,000, 400,000 more than its rival, the BBC's *Breakfast Time*. Dieting with Miss Diana Dors, pop videos and cartoons are clearly what people like at that time of day. And who, in a free society, can complain if such harmless wants are gratified?

The hero of the revival at Camden Lock is Mr Greg Dyke who was brought in from *London Weekend Television* to lead the station from the brink of ruin. But its symbol is Roland Rat, an engaging creature with a Black Country accent. His snappy chat, interspersed with children's cartoons, draws TV-am's peak audience at nine o'clock in the morning. He even manages to incorporate into his routine Mr Peter Jay's "mission to explain" which so impressed the Independent Broadcasting Authority before awarding its breakfast television franchise.

Last Friday, for example, Roland, who travels the highways and by-ways in an old 1950s Ford emblazoned with the crest "Rat on the Road", was visiting Blenheim. He found time to put right the intellectual shortcomings of his foil, Kevin the Gerbil, who insisted that the most famous baby to be born at the Palace, Sir Winston Churchill, had been a king. With a quick quote forn the old warrior's "Never in the history of human conflict" speech, Roland told Kevin that Sir Winston had been a "Prime Minster" (sic). With a bit of gratuitous criticism of Shakespeare for having written his sonnets with lines the wrong way round, the furry duo were back on the road.

As Mr Dyke clearly appreciates, the British have always had a weakness for showbusiness animals like Larry the Lamb with his cracked, clubland accent, Flanders and Swann's Gnu, birds or even insects as witnessed by the enduring popularity of Mr Arthur Askey's busy bee. The weakness is doubtless shared by the "Good and Great" who make up the IBA, but they cannot be entirely happy at the manner of TV-ams renaissance. Despite Roland's skill as a historian and literary critic, its output bears no relationship to the original prospectus submitted by Mr Jay and the "Famous Five".

The IBA has a duty under section 3 (1) of the Television Act, 1954, to satisfy itself that "programmes maintain a proper balance in their subject matter and a high general standard of quality". When Mr Dyke rode to the rescue, there were fears that he would take an exclusively low road to recovery. This he has done. The IBA, no doubt, is mightily relieved that it is not faced with a bankrupt, no-hope television station. The story of Camden Lock has shown that the IBA has both failed in its statutory duty as the public's guardian of quality and that it has no influence, despite the power of the franchise, for shaping public taste.

Nameless JPs

From Mr A. J. M. Baldwin

Sir, The real problem is surely this. No one seems to expect the names of justices to be given to defendants for obvious reasons, but some expect the names to be given to newspaper reporters. Reporters only want the justices' names so that they can publish them in their newspapers. As some defendants presumably read newspapers, a court which gives the names of justices to the press is indirectly giving them to defendants.

Over the years I have found that justices are generally not unhappy about their names being given to the press – with the possible exception of the magistrate who had his café burnt down on a number of occasions by a dissatisfied "customer" – but I have also found that when the problem is pointed out to reporters they are normally prepared to avoid putting justices at risk unnecessarily, and their account of the proceedings is none the worse for omitting the chairman's name.

In any event the press must be aware, even if the defendant is not, that the decision the chairman announces may not accord with his or her own view; he or she is simply expressing the decision of the court.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN J. M. BALDWIN,
Clerk of the Justices,
Magistrates' Court,
Hanworth Road,
Feltham,
Middlesex.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Privatization and social needs

From Mr G. C. Ingram

Sir, I refer to your leader (August 17) on the privatization of nationalized industries. In my opinion, your reasoning results in a misleading conclusion since you apply economic criteria to a situation that must be considered in a wider social context. Therefore the danger is not so much in "failing to think through the purpose of privatization", more in forgetting one of the purposes for nationalization, namely, total public benefit.

I agree that the ultimate benefit to the community is what matters. However, to measure this solely in economic terms prolongs the confusion that has existed since 1948. The concept of marginal cost pricing, so bravely proposed in the 1967 White Paper (*Nationalized Industries. A Review of Economic and Financial Objectives*), was generally abandoned in 1978 (*The Nationalized Industries*, Cmnd 7131) as being unworkable.

Some people have argued that social benefit can be measured by a "willingness to pay" (R. Turvey in his book, *Economic Analysis and Public Enterprise*) but this also evades the complexities of the situation.

This letter is not intended as justification for maintaining unprofitable operations and a quiet life, or for resource misallocation. It is a plea to consider privatization with a social conscience rather than simply political rhetoric.

The elimination of loss-making sections of the nationalized industries simply because they do not, or cannot be made to conform to marginal cost pricing will certainly lead to a "massive and irreversible change" – to the nation's detriment.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. INGRAM,
15 Belhaven Terrace Place,
Glasgow.
August 18.

Facts come first

From Dr Cyril S. Smith

Sir, In your leader, "Facts come first" (August 9) you suggested that this council might be commissioned to conduct research to provide "models of the welfare state and its finances in the 1990s built on a variety of economic assumptions".

You have since published letters from two correspondents (August 16 and 17) applauding this proposal. Let it be clear that this council would welcome more commissions of this kind, from Government or elsewhere.

But it should be known that even with our depleted resources (our funds from Government have been cut by 30 per cent over five years) SSRC is already funding a number of important research projects aimed at providing just such facts as you rightly call for.

SSRC has helped to set up the Technical Change Centre, and is giving long-term support to the Centre for Health Economics at York University and the Centre for Labour Economics at LSE, to name only three of a number of study centres that have valuable contributions to make to this debate.

It is not "too much to ask" the SSRC to back such work (as one of your correspondents puts it) – this council has been actively seeking out and supporting good research in these areas for a long time.

With more money, of course, more could be done.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL S. SMITH, Secretary,
Social Science Research Council,
1 Temple Avenue, EC4.
August 17.

Belt-pinching

From Mr Oliver Smedley

Sir, As a former director of First Garden City Limited, the company which owned the freehold and developed the town of Letchworth in accordance with the enlightened vision of Ebenezer Howard, I was as depressed to read of the Luddite intention of the National Trust to fight any Government policy which threatens to "nibble" at the green belt as I was uplifted to read of the rejection on ecological grounds of plans to develop the Gunnersbury Triangle.

The green belt idea is out of date and fundamentally wrong in principle. What are required in cities are green centres. Without its parks, its commons, its squares, its gardens and, of course, its river, London, for instance, would be uninhabitable by civilised human beings.

The excessive pressure on the limited amount of building land caused by the green belt policy brought about the postwar tower block scandal, accompanied, of course, by enormous profits for lland speculators and developers.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER SMEDLEY,
Garden Cottage,
Duck Street,
Wendens Ambo,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.
August 8.

Athletic hybrid

From Mr Tim Healey

Sir, I am sure I will not be the only correspondent to condemn the term "quadrathon" for the proposed series of athletic endurance (report, August 19). The Latin prefix goes ill with the Greek suffix. Can *The Times* at least refer to it as a "tetrathon"?

Yours sincerely,
TIM HEALEY,
Northfield,
Salisbury Street,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire.
August 19.

Soviet imperial burden to be welcomed

From Mr Correlli Barnett.

Sir, Your leading articles (August 18, 19, 20) on Soviet imperialism and on the British contribution to the defence of western Europe need to be read as related essays on "total strategy" and as such I find them flawed and unbalanced.

To take the question of the Soviet Union first, of course we must accept that the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union can never rest easy while any independent centre of power or thought remains in the world to challenge their own minority domination and closed intellectual system within the Soviet Empire under the flag, and the larger imperialist sphere of control in eastern Europe.

That is inherent in the origins of the party as a conspiracy for the seizing and holding of power, in the nature of the coup d'état by which it succeeded in the first aim, and the entire process since 1917 by which it has pursued the second. But do not let us give way to an undiscriminating alarm at Soviet efforts to extend the red on the map of the world, not least by building a high sea fleet.

Such extension does not necessarily mean an enhancement of Soviet power, and may well mean strategic and economic over-extension, and hence weakness. This was certainly the case with the British Empire and British imperialism by the 1920s and 1930s when, from an inadequate power base of a stagnant and backward economy, Britain had to provide for the defence of the Empire from Europe to the Far East.

As you will know, Sir, the main theme of strategic debate within Whitehall in that era lay in the insoluble puzzle of how to defend an indefensible Empire, given the national myth that the Empire buttressed British power rather than drained it. Indeed that "pink on the map" served as psychological compensation, a delusive mask, for Britain's true position as a second-rate economic power.

I am convinced that similar considerations apply to Soviet Russia today, perhaps even more so since the Soviet leadership is electing to carry an enormous military budget on the back of what even Andropov acknowledges is virtually a third-world economy. Let us therefore guard our vital strategic interests, while taking pleasure in the strain induced in the Soviet system by its attempts to play the role of superpower.

You do acknowledge that western Europe is indeed a Western and British vital strategic interest, but your proposals for defending it appear to have been drafted by Neville Chamberlain's ghost. Our allies are to provide the main defensive cover on land, while we enjoy the softer options of air power and sea power, coupled with a "reserve" role on land.

BAOR as a reserve held back in Germany is only one stage from being held back in Britain (which would not be unwelcome to the "blue water" school in Whitehall): a return to the BEF of 1914 and 1939, and a return also to the politically disastrous sponginess of the British commitment to European defence before 1914 and again before 1939.

The withdrawal of BAOR from a "first-day" battle-front role in Germany would surely be militarily and politically to pull away one of the essential props of the whole Nato structure. Even Neville Chamberlain had to admit in the end that the security of western Europe was the bedrock British interest.

Yours faithfully,
CORRELLI BARNETT,
Churchill College,
Cambridge.
August 20.

Dispute over Belize

From Dr Victor Bulmer-Thomas

Sir, The old story that Churchill did not know where Guatemala was, referred to by George Walden in his recent feature on Belize (August 12), must surely be incorrect; as a correspondent in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, he could not fail to have known its location. One suspects that the story is repeated so often in order to conceal the ignorance of other, less informed, journalists!

This, I fear, may be true in the case of George Walden. His interpretation of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute over Belize (formerly British Honduras) involves several serious errors and appears to have drawn the wrong lessons from the dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands.

The dispute with Guatemala and the Anglo-Guatemalan Treaty of 1859 involves much more than the construction of a road. Any scholarly work on the subject (and there have been several) will confirm that the British hold on the Belize settlement was tenuous in international law and the 1859 treaty involved a substantial concession by Guatemala. The treaty was not "denounced" by Guatemala; its sequel, the 1863 convention, was not ratified by Great Britain as a result of delays on the Guatemalan side.

Nor is it fair to claim that the 1981 heads of agreement were "turned down" by Guatemala's leaders. The failure of the heads of agreement was due as much, if not more so, to the Belizean Prime Minister's intransigence over what in retrospect were very minor concessions to Guatemala.

As long as the dispute continues, British troops will be needed in Belize. Their presence, however, should be determined not by Washington's strategic interests in Central America (as suggested by Walden), but by the possibility of an invasion from Guatemala. This should not be used as an excuse by either Great Britain or Belize for not reaching a settlement with Guatemala; despite Walden's remarks, the Belizean economy is extremely fragile and long-term, socially desirable investment is impeded by Guatemala's claims.

The disputes over both Belize and the Falkland Islands make clear that the problems will not simply "go away". In both cases, the claims of ex-Spanish colonies have been pursued irrespective of the nature of the government in power. Unlike Argentina, however, Guatemala has shown a great deal of flexibility in recent years despite the turmoil of its own internal politics.

The need, therefore, is for a swift and skilful diplomatic solution to the problem, a solution which will become more difficult if the presence of British troops is defended on grounds other than Belizean security.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR BULMER-THOMAS,
University of London,
Queen Mary College,
Mile End Road, E1.
August 15.

Body and mind

From Dr Andrew Millar

Sir, There may be substance in the articles of Ruth West and Brian Inglis, but their arguments were substantially based on erroneous and sadly misinterpreted evidence. For example, the large print on August 9, stated: "Treatment for asthma has been proved useless". This is simply untrue.

The subsequent text is less misleading and restricts its criticism to the treatment of severe (life threatening) asthmatic attacks, but nevertheless takes the clear and honest article from the *Lancet* out of context.

Opren is chief witness in the curt dismissal of treatment for arthritis. Side-effects of anti-inflammatory drugs are well recognised, but the benefits far outweigh them. Opren is an effective agent which generated its own popularity; the recognition of its fatal side-effects was a tribute to those who monitor prescribing, but its failure in no way detracts from the value of other drugs. I think that "needles in meridians" are unlikely to alter the course of any acute inflammatory process, but if someone can show me otherwise, and the experiment would be simple, I am ready to be convinced.

Your authors plumb the depths when they write "how useless and often lethal conventional treatment of heart disease is" and attribute this to Professor J. R. A. Mitchell's excellent review of the treatment of myocardial infarction. Mitchell did not discuss any other aspects of heart disease apart from infarction. Nowhere in his keenly critical appraisal of what we actually know did he say that conventional treatment was useless or lethal. He did point out that high technology medicine and surgical intervention had been disappointing.

In fairness to the Papworth consultant who was derisively quoted by West and Inglis, asking for surgical intervention in acute myocardial infarction is like asking a car mechanic to repair a corroded and blocked fuel pipe using the windscreen washer tubing, or an engine with a cracked piston while running the workshop light from the alternator. As Mitchell says: "perhaps we should insist that patients should display adequate care for their own health by becoming slim, seat-belt wearing non-smokers before we intervene."

Frankly either you're ill or you're not. If you're not ill, you can still feel up or down, well or not so good. People get rid of these feelings in different ways: some people cut down on drink, some take fresh air, some a change of scenery. If people wish to accomplish the same thing by seeing an acupuncturist or a homeopath, that is fine by me. But, if I get crashing heart failure, a loop of gangrenous bowel or a fractured femur, I want to see a doctor at the front door of the hospital.

Yours faithfully
ANDREW MILLAR,
Hethersett,
Benson
Oxford.
August 15.

From Mrs Joyce Martin

Sir, How apt that on the day following the announcement of the BMA's enquiry into alternative and holistic medical fields we should hear (report, August 20) of the very happy recovery of Mr Willis's sight, resulting from what must surely be one of the simplest forms of alternative medicine [a playful blow on the head from a plastic bucket].

Yours faithfully,
J. S. MARTIN,
Hermanus,
Hillwood Grove,
Hutton,
Essex.
August 20.

Grief-smitten

From Canon Roy McKay

Sir, As a fully paid up member of the Moreover Fan Club, may I express my gratitude to Miles Kington for his article, "Good news, there's been a disaster" (August 19). It's high time that TV news took a long, hard look at its ugly habits.

Mr Kington's suggestions for special features, *Private Funeral* and *Blood and Guts*, might well have a cathartic effect. As a milder emetic all TV news editors should be obliged to recite daily Cranmer's famous words: "From plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death; Good Lord, deliver us."

There are other things happening.

Yours faithfully,
ROY McKAY,
64 Thomas More House,
Barbican, EC2.
August 20.

Religion and the TV ratings

From the Director General of the Independent Broadcasting Authority

Sir, Your leader in today's edition (August 18) suggested that there had been no debate before the IBA took its decision to move part of Sunday religious programmes on ITV to 2pm. That is not the case. The pros and cons of the simultaneous scheduling of religious programming on BBC 1 and ITV has been discussed between the broadcasting authorities and the churches for many years. Even with the new arrangements, 35 minutes of religious programming will still be scheduled "back-to-back" on Sunday evenings between 6.40pm and 7.15pm.

The IBA was well aware of the departure from precedent when it decided to accept the ITV companies' proposal and therefore to decline the contrary advice of the Central Religious Advisory Committee. The IBA had recognised, however, that the 6pm placing, however attractive it might seem in theory, was not actually drawing audiences in very impressive numbers.

This might have been the result of the programmes' own content, but it was also in part the result of intense competition from the BBC. Independent television is a wholly self-financing service, bearing the present burdens of sustaining Channel 4, which is also providing religious programmes regularly. It cannot overlook the realities of its commercial situation.

The IBA has said this change in scheduling will be reviewed in the spring of next year, following further dicussions with the churches. Whether the BBC chooses to alter its arrangements for the placing of its Sunday religious output is a matter for the corporation, but the licence fee does offer a measure of protection not available to the ITV companies and no doubt the BBC will have that in mind in deciding its course of action.

We know that our decision has troubled the churches, but the IBA cannot ignore a changing situation of intensifying competition. The composition of schedules is inevitably undergoing changes as audiences become increasingly free to determine schedules for themselves, having the ability to hire or record programmes.

This presents a great dilemma for the broadcasting authorities charged with protecting the public interest with, in the IBA's case, an inescapable recognition that the power to direct companies' output in particular directions is bound to be influenced by the need to ensure the companies' continuing financial viability.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WHITNEY,
Director General,
Independent Broadcasting Authority,
70 Brompton Road, SW3.
August 18.

At risk of repetition

From the Deputy Managing Director, BBC Radio

Sir, I enjoyed reading Sir Roy Strong's light-hearted assault on Radio 4's repeat policy last Saturday (feature, August 13) and I particularly savoured his idiosyncratic extension of the term to cover both trailers and programmes that exploit our unrivalled archival resources. I would have thought it ill became a museum director to suggest that the latter should be left gathering dust. Even the V and A's basement wares get displayed from time to time – and very attractively too.

By his own confession, however, Sir Roy is a passionate devotee of Radio 4 and for this I owe him a straight answer to a straight question. In the year 1978/79 repeats formed 20 per cent of the total network output. Five years on, in 1982/83, the figure was – 20 per cent. No dramatic increase there. Could it be all in the mind?

Of course some people may argue that 20 per cent is too much. We find, however, that more listeners who cannot be permanently glued to their sets – not even while wiring the topiary – are grateful for a chance to catch up with what they have missed.

Finally, may I reassure Sir Roy about the news? Today's headlines are the stuff of tomorrow's history and this, as we all know, has a sneaky tendency to repeat itself without any help from BBC planners.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES McLELLAND,
Deputy Managing Director,
BBC Radio,
Broadcasting House, W1.
August 15.

Monster sponsor

From Mr K. C. Banks

Sir, Your leading article this morning (August 15) on the Loch Ness monster has opened my eyes to the danger that it might be taken over, or sponsored I believe the polite phrase is, like cricket (by cigarettes) rugby football (by insurance) the Oxford and Cambridge boat race (by bookmakers) football (by milk) and other great national games and sports.

May I suggest the answer is a short Act of Parliament which would rule Nessie Crown property, the property of the Queen of Scotland?

This would mean that the killing, capture, molesting, or even the exploitation of the monster could be treason, a crime for which the penalty is still death. Indeed, under Scottish law, it is probably more severe than that.

I am Sir, in defence of the monster,
Yours faithfully,
KENNETH BANKS,
Willow Grove,
Yalding,
Nr Maidstone, Kent.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales, patron, the Royal Opera House Development Appeal, *accompanied* by the Princess of Wales, will attend a concert to be given by Mr Placido Domingo, in aid of the appeal, at the Festival Hall on November 7.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a service to dedicate a plaque to those killed in the South Atlantic Campaign in the Guards Chapel, *Wellington Barracks on November* 9.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall on *November* 12.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, will attend a regimental Remembrance Sunday service in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on November 13.

The Prince of Wales will visit the *IBM factory at Greenock, Renfrewshire* on November 23.

Forthcoming marriages

Major A. T. Condy and Mrs E. E. Blackborow

The engagement is announced between Archie Condy, of Colerne, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth (Buffy) Blackborow, of Quoin Cottage, Biddestone, Chippenham, Wiltshire, widow of Major B. A. Blackborow, MC, and younger daughter of Commander and Mrs L. A. *Humphreys*, of Elm Lodge, Biddestone.

Mrs G. V. Favell and Miss A. C. Laird

The engagement is announced *between Giles, younger son of the* Rev B. J. and Mrs Favell, of Abertillery, South Wales, and Angela, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Laird, of Scampton, Lincoln.

Mr A. P. Haggis and Miss E. T. Malone

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs D. C. F. Haggis, of Moor Park, and Eileen, daughter of Dr and Mrs P. C. Malone, of Moseley, Birmingham.

Mr J. C. James and Miss L. E. Aldridge

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Cdr and Mrs A. D. James, of Boars Head, Sussex, and Lucy, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. E. Aldridge, of Newton Abbot, Devon.

Mr S. D. E. Peppiatt and Miss K. H. H. Kendall

The engagement is announced between Stephen, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Peppiatt, of Wimbledon, London, and Karen, *eldest duaghter of Mr and Mrs John* Kendall, of St John' Wood, London.

Marriages

Mr J. C. Bickley and Miss H. M. Perrott

The marriage took place on August 20, 1983, at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, between Mr John Charles Bickley, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. Bickley, of Highgate, London, and Miss Hilary Margaret Perrott, only daughter of the late Mr I. B. *Perrott* and Mrs B. Perrott, of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

Mr P. D. M. Ellis and Miss M. J. McLeod

A service of blessing was held on Wednesday, August 17, at All Saints' Parish Church, Wimbish, near Saffron Walden, after the marriage of Mr Peter Ellis and Miss Marie McLeod.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, befor tax paid):

Akkermans, Mr Franciscus Bonifacius Maria, of Breukelen, Holland, estate in England and Wales £1,081,462

Baldock, Mr Richard William, of *North Chailey*, East Sussex £481,613

Bartlett, Mrs Constance Alice, of *Folkestone*, Kent £321,349

Bradford, Mrs Kathleen Winifred, of Washington, West Sussex £373,805

Collins, Sir David Charles, of Sidmouth, Devon, chairman of Westland Aircraft 1970-77 £383,332

Science report

Electronic sensor 'safer than diabetic's syringe'

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Scientists at the Cranfield Institute of Technology and Oxford University have developed an electronic sensor which automatically records blood glucose levels.

Their goal is to link the device to a miniature insulin pump that could be implanted in diabetics as an artificial pancreas, putting an end to the unpleasant and slightly hazardous chore of daily insulin injections.

The glucose sensor is an early example of a new type of "biosensor" being developed at several research laboratories around the world. They measure concentrations of biologically important molecules directly, with a special electrode incorporating an enzyme.

The Cranfield/Oxford team uses a carbon electrode coated with the enzyme glucose oxidase. *It records the flow of electrons as the glucose (the main blood sugar) is oxidized* by the enzyme.

Their prototype blood sugar sensors are beginning clinical tests at Guy's Hospital, London. They are small strips which measure glucose concentrations within 20 seconds, using just a tiny pin-prick of blood.

These first generation electronic sensors are said already to be more accurate than conventional blood glucose test kits. The latter work less directly, measuring a chemical, hydrogen peroxide, which is produced as glucose is oxidized; it reacts with a dye to give a colour change depending on concentration.

In the August issue of the British Diabetic Association's journal *Balance*, Dr Anthony Turner, of Cranfield's Biotechnology Centre, writes that the next step would be to incorporate a continuous glucose sensor in a fine needle just below the diabetic's skin. It could give a reading of blood glucose on a watch-like monitor and sound an alarm if the level falls too low.

Eventually the sensor would be connected to a miniature pump, controlled by a microcomputer, which would constantly feed small doses of insulin to the diabetic, just like a healthy pancreas. That should be far safer than the present practice of injecting large amounts of insulin with a syringe.

The principle used for measuring glucose can be applied to other important chemicals.

The basic reactions necessary to produce convenient sensors for lactate, cholesterol, amino acids, and glycerol have all been demonstrated, according to Dr Turner, although they have not been developed as far as the glucose strip. The range could be extended to measure hormones, such as insulin, by including antibodies in the sensor.

But practical problems remain to be overcome before biosensors become available for routine implantation. One is to avoid blood clotting and infection around the device.

Source: *Balance*, number 76, pages 4-5 (August 1983).

Dangers in the world of computer predictions

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Brighton

The future of the world, nations, and individuals is being determined to an increasing extent by the predictions of enormously complex mathematical models analysed on giant computers.

But there is a danger that the sheer size and complexity of those mathematical equations employed in such diverse fields as war-gaming, analysing the arms race, weather forecasting, and economic prediction may come to dominate the judgments of governments and corporations because of insufficient understanding of the limitations of computer models and of the degree of uncertainty attached to their predictions.

Those ominous-sounding *observations did not come from* a latter-day George Orwell, but they were made last night by Sir *John* Mason, FRS, in his presidential address that marked the opening of this year's annual meeting of the British Association, at Brighton.

Although sounding a cautionary note, Sir John was endorsing the spread of computer modelling. He told his audience: "As scientists, we would probably agree that major policy decisions should be based as far as possible on rational analyses of the facts and objective predictions rather than on intuitive and subjective *judgments*".

Mathematical models were a powerful method for those purposes. But like most powerful tools they were dangerous if used unintelligently and for the wrong job, he concluded.

Sir John, former director-general of the Meteorological Office, drew on experience of *computer modelling in weather* forecasting in the contrasts and parallels he drew between those *activities that were subject to* that type of prediction and those that were not.

But he said: "Man has an innate requirement to predict the future course of events, including the consequence of his own actions, as part of his survival mechanism".

Even in mundane activities, such as riding a bicycle or driving a car, an individual made a rapid sequence of observations, predictions, and reactions. And that involved the use of unconscious experience. But in more complex situations experience and intuition were less likely to lead to useful long-term predictions.

Sir John said an amateur observer might successfully *forecast the weather over the* next few hours by watching the sky and calling on experience, but he would be quite unable to predict what would happen a few days ahead.

In economics, too, prediction by simple extrapolation of *experience*, the technique of the *Chartists, was an unreliable, ill* founded precedure because the past record almost never contained regular cycles of fluctuations of repeated amplitude and frequency, he said. Historical records, *both of the weather* and the economy, were so irregular that they had little *predictive power*.

Sir John said it became apparent more than 20 years ago that time-honoured empirical methods, based largely on extrapolation of recent developments and the experience of the human forecasters, were unlikely to improve significantly or produce reliable forecasts for more than *24 hours ahead*.

With the arrival of powerful computers, it became possible to replace those highly subjective methods by objective techniques that treated weather forecasting as a problem in mathematical physics.

That involved the building of very large and complex models *which* were mathematical representations of the atmosphere based on the laws that governed the birth, growth, decay, and movement of the main weather *systems. The model atmosphere* was divided into 15 layers between the ground and 25km (about 80,000ft), and into a network of points about 150km apart.

That computerized *picture* of the atmosphere was revised every 12 hours from observations made simultaneously from land stations, ships, buoys, ballons, aircraft, and satellites.

That approach had extended reliable forecasting from one day *to four to* five days, Sir John said.

That did not mean models were incapable of predictions two to three weeks ahead, but the uncertainties were too great to regard them as valid forecast.

Sir John described the modelling of economic and social systems as even more complex than *making mathematical* representations of the atmosphere. The boldest steps had *been taken by economists* who had built large complex models described by a system of *hundreds of equations*, as in the cases of the Treasury model and the London Business School *model of the economy*.

They were fundamentally different from meteorlogical models. There were no basic laws to *guide* the economist in the way that Newton's Laws of Motion and the Laws of Thermodynamics helped the meteorologist.

Since there were no univerally accepted economic laws, the models were very much creatures of their builders who might introduce *relationships* that expressed personal or political judgments. Moreover, the weather *forecast* ha no effect on the weather, but an economic forecast might well effect the economy.

He said: "all forecasts, if they are to be credible, must be capable of verification. Weather forecasts are checked every day against the actual weather so mistakes are quickly recognized. Hence experience can be built up much *more* rapidly than in economics where it may take months to verify a prediction."

In the field of policy-making, models should not be used for accurate predictions for the short-term or of very long-term developments, but *to* indicate underlying trends in the medium term, to help to educate policymakers in the workings of the economic system, its external and internal constraints, and on what is feasible and what is unattainable.



Princess Michael of Kent opening the "Summertime" painting exhibition organized by the BBC and the Tate Gallery. During the ceremony at the gallery yesterday she presented engraved glass bowls to prizewinners, Mrs Gillian Saunders, of Oyne, Grampian, and Mrs Florence Leader, of Reading, Berkshire (Photograph: David Cairns).

OBITUARY

DR ERIC KANN

Quality control in textile retailing

Dr Eric Kann, who died in London on August 16, at the age of 81, was in many ways a world pioneer of quality performance standards in the retailing of garments and other textile products. *His role* was crucial to the world renown for for science-based quality achieved by Marks and Spencer, of which he was technical and later merchandise development director until his retirement.

This pioneering work was to have a profound effect not only on the store group's relations with *its supplier* companies and on its competitors, but also on the whole world of textiles.

Kann was born *on* February 4, 1902, in Hildburghausen, Germany. He studied at Munich *and* Freiburg Universities, and graduated in chemistry and economics. After working for four years at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Leather Research in *Dresden*, in *1927* he joined the firm of Schocken at their head office in Zwickau to start a *laboratory* for merchandise quality testing and standards development.

Within a short time his wide organizational and analytical talents became recognized and *Salman* Schocken appointed him as his personal assistant with responsibility for some of the more difficult negotiations and investigations of his growing department store *organization*. By 1933 he had also been appointed director of personnel with responsibility for a staff of 5,500.

With the rising tide of anti-semitism *he* decided to emigrate, and tried for two years to establish himself in Holland. By then *he realized that he needed* to move further away from Nazi Germany and on his way to the United States via London he first made contact with Marks and Spencer. *This* firm had for some time been convinced that their growth must be linked *with a move in the direction of* standardization and quality control of merchandise, but had not been able to find anyone with the necessary qualifications. In *1935* the late *Lord* Marks appointed him to build up a laboratory which could give *impartial* advice *to* the textile industry as a whole, and thus was involved in that important part of the Marks and Spencer selling slogan "quality tested".

In 1954 Kann was appointed to the board of Marks and Spencer, the *first non-family member* to be so honoured. By this time his work had long become much more varied, and *he* was head of the merchandise development department with *responsibility* for much of the buying negotiations. He was instrumental in the drive to bring about a closer liaison between manufacturer and retailer, and became a respected figure *in* the textile industry *in* most part of the world. The approach to quality he pioneered subsequently became the *basis of* much consumer legislation, as well as being integral to the purchasing activities of the world's main retail chains.

Kann took great personal interest in the development of staff, and *many of those* who came under his guidance subsequently went on to achieve *positions of eminence*. He was a strong believer in textile education, and when there was an *industry-organized* collection to mark his retirement, he used the proceeds to endow the Eric Kann scholarships in textile technology administered by the Textile *Institute*. He gave strong support to the institute, of which he was a Fellow, and former vice-president.

After his retirement, he lived in *Switzerland* for *many* years and undertook work for the United Nations and other bodies, in France, Italy, Mexico and the United States. Being a firm believer in the development of Israel, he was also convinced that it could not survive *only* on charity from the Diaspora, but must as rapidly as possible become self-sufficient. Apart from encouraging the planting of long-staple cotton he was *also proud* to be a degree instrumental in the establishment in Israel of early plant for the manufacture of acrylic fibres, a development *which* had an important impact on the growth of the Israeli knitwear industry.

After *his emigration* from Germany he had been much involved in helping, wherever possible, some of the ever-increasing stream of refugees. He succeeded in extricating his parents and an aunt and uncle from Germany at a very late *hour, and helped to support* them until their death.

He is survived by his widow, Ruth, a daughter and a son.

SIR FRANCIS EVANS

Sir Francis Evans, GBE, KCMG, who was Agent for the *Government of Northern* Ireland in Great Britain from 1962 to 1966, and had previously been Ambassador to Israel and to Argentina, died in Belfast on August 21. He was 86.

Evans was born in Belfast on April 4, 1897, and educated at the *Belfast Royal Academy* and the London School of Economics. He served with the *Royal Irish Rifles in the First* World War. In 1920 he joined the consular service, and from 1944 to 1950 was consul-general in New York.

In *1951* he went to *Israel* as Minister, becoming Ambassador the following year. From *there he went to* Argentina, where he served as Ambassador from 1954 to 1957.

On his retirement Evans became deputy chairman of the Northern Ireland Development Council in 1957, a position that he retained until 1965. He was involved in many aspects of *Ulster* life, as *honorary colonel* of the 6th Battalion, the Royal Ulster Rifles, a director of the Belfast Bank and deputy chairman of Ulster Television.

His wife, Mary, whom he married in *1920*, died in *1976*.

BRIG C. C. PARKMAN

Brigadier Claude *Charles* Parkman, CBE, who died on August 21 at the age of 80, played a leading role in the expansion of Ward, Ashcroft, and Parkman, the Liverpool-based firm of consulting engineers which now has practices in several overseas countries. From 1975 to 1982 he served as chairman of the group board and of the British firm.

Parkman was born on May 18, 1903, and educated at the Barry School for Boys and Cardiff University. Having been an active *Territorial* in the Royal Engineers before the Second World War, he joined up *in* 1939, served *in France*, North Africa and Italy, and became a brigadier in 1945.

In 1948 he joined the existing firm of Ward Ashcroft as a partner. His own name was added to the company's title, and with Leslie Ashcroft he succeeded in expanding *its* activities from those of a provincial concern to those of *an international* company, with practices in, for instance, Nigeria, Portugal and East Africa.

MR GORDON GREEN

Mr Gordon Green OBE, who as *General Secretary of the* Fairbridge Society from 1922 to 1948, was responsible for the organised emigration of under-privileged British children to the *Society's Farm Schools in* Australia and Canada, died on August 9 in a Belfast hospital, at the age of 93.

Born in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia, he served *in* the Australian Army in the First World War, both in France and in the Middle East. From 1918 to 1922 he worked with the Y.M.C.A. in London and developed a strong belief in the importance of nurturing and protecting the rights of children.

Green applied to join the staff of the Fairbridge Society after reading the words of the Founder, Kingsley Fairbridge: "The *supreme* test of human progress is the quality of child life and its opportunities for *wholesome development*, happiness and satisfaction". He was soon appointed General Secretary *and, over a period of* 25 years, supervised the selection and departure to farm schools in Australia and Canada of children from London, Newcastle, Manchester and Liverpool.

During these years he was particularly successful in fund-raising for the society, an activity which attracted favourable attention from all the sons of King George V, especially the Prince of Wales whose *subscription* headed the appeal which made possible the founding of the Prince of Wales Farm School in British Columbia in 1935. This activity brought Green into close touch with Geoffrey Dawson at *The Times*, whose interest in the work of the society was important in the period before the Second World War.

Green spent the last years of his life *in rural* County Down, Northern Ireland.

PROF SAN-ICHIRO MIZUSHIMA

Professor San-Ichiro Mizushima, who died in Tokyo on August 3 at the age of 84, was *the leading physical chemist in* Japan and for more than 30 years a major influence in Japanese science. Many of his pupils and associates at Tokyo University became known in Japan and abroad.

Mizushima's teaching focussed on molecular theories, analytically expressed. His own findings were summarized in a work published in English in *1954, The Structure of Molecules and Internal Rotation.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Wills, Bt, died on *August 19 at the age of 82.*

Professor Arthur Holden Nayler, who was Professor of Civil Engineering at Queen's University, Belfast, for 25 years from 1938, died on August 20, in his 86th year. Early in his career he was engaged on construction in Malaya, includ*ing the Johore causeway, and in* Britain and East Africa. In 1963 he became Professor of Civil Engineering at Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria for three years.

Mr Michael Louis Bernacchi, CMG, OBE, who, after *service* mainly in Malaya and British North Borneo, was Resident Commissioner in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands from 1952 to 1961, died on August 20. He was 72.

Bernacchi entered the Royal Navy before joining the Colonial Service.

English aid for Argentine pilgrim

By Clifford Longley

Churches in central London have paid the fares and expenses of a young Argentine so that he can join a British pilgrimage to *Israel*, which leaves today.

They did so to honour a message of friendship to the young people of Argentina which Pope John Paul II took with him at the end of his visit to Britain last summer, at the height of the Falklands war. He passed the message on in Buenos Aires.

Nearly £4,000 was raised from Roman Catholic *parishes* in central London.

Woman producer to be BBC chief's aide

By a Staff Reporter

A woman has succeeded in capturing one of the BBC's most senior appointments, chief assistant to the director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne.

Miss Margaret Douglas, aged 49, who began her career with the BBC in 1951 as a secretary in radio drama bookings, takes up her post in October, *succeeding Mr David Holmes*, who was appointed secretary of the corporation earlier this month. She will be the first woman to hold the post and one of the very few near the top of the BBC's hierarchy.

As senior producer in BBC television current affairs, Miss Douglas has supervised the transmission of all the party election broadcasts; edited the live *coverage of party confer*ences and of the TUC and CBI conferences; and from mid-1960s, directed the BBC's *Panorama* programme.

She also produced many television biographies including those of Lord Butler, of Saffron Walden, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, and the Earl of Avon. She is now producing Ludovic Kennedy's wide-ranging interview with Mr Harold Macmillan, *OM, to be transmitted on* BBC1.

Birthdays today

Mr *Geoff* Capes, 34; Dr Carl Dolmetsch, 72; Sir Arthur ffforde, 83; Mr Alexander Gilmour, 52; Sir William Gorell Barnes, 74; Sir George Harvie-Watt, QC, 80; Sir John Hoskyns, 56; Mr Gene Kelly, 71; Lord Kissin, 71; Mr S. Kitchen, 70; Brigadier C. A. Langley, 86; Mr James Quinn, 64; Sir John *Wriothesley* Russell, *69*; Sir Roy Strong, 48; Mr Peter Thomson, 54; *Lieutenant-General* R. F. Vincent, 52; Sir Brian Young, 61.

Press award

Mr Leslie Ashenheim, honorary chairman of the Gleaner Company of Kingston, Jamaica, publishers of *The Daily Gleaner* and other Jamaican publications, has been named by the Commonwealth Press Union as the *recipient* of the 1983 Astor award, its highest honour.

The award is in recognition of his work in forging closer Commonwealth ties and his vigorous defence of press freedom.

Whitehall brief

Preparing a new administrative elite

By Peter Hennessy and Andrew Arends

Whenever two or three *Whitehall* watchers are gathered together and the subject of training top civil servants arises, someone will mention "ENA", the *Ecole Nationale d'Adminstration* in Paris which takes young men and women in their early twenties and turns *them into future technocrats*, administrators, prime ministers and presidents.

The school is widely credited with producing an elite corps which helps lay the foundations of the French economic miracle in the 1950's despite the surrounding political shambles. The question is often asked 'Why cannot Whitehall have a British ENA?"

Whitehall *has* never wanted one. It still does not. Mr Noel Moore, principal of the civil service college, said last week: "I have visited ENA. it is a fine institution which happens to suit their educational and cultural background admirably. I am not particularly convinced it would be right to translate ENA just as it stands to the British context".

Mr Moore believes that, taken over a full career, the British bureaucracy trains its people as well as anyone, with a spell at the college for young administration trainees, refresher and specialist courses for principals and assistant secretaries blended with paractical department experience throughout. Now Mr Moore is engaged in creating a new crowning glory: a course for those passing into the magic circle, the 688-strong open structure *embracing* under-secretaries and above.



Mr Noel Moore

Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet is *head* hunting a man to design the course and to run it in its initial year or two (the plan is to launch it in autumn 1984). Sir Frank Cooper, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, was asked to take the job but turnd *it* down, pleading lack of time. The shape and scope of the under secretaries' course will be largely left to the individual chosen as its first director: "It's all to play for", says Mr Moore.

Some guidelines, however, have been fixed. They are contained in a report produced by Mr *Angus Fraser*, now chairman of Customs and Excise which the management and personnel office released to *The Times* last week. The course will last between three and four weeks rather than three months recommended by the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee, in a report published in March 1982.

About *fifty administrators*, scientists and professionals enter the under secretary grade *each year*. The college would need to run two or three courses a year to deal with them (at a cost of £1,000 per head per week). The Fraser Report, however, recommends that individuals from the public and private sectors attend as well, for the purpose *of* mutual enrichment, which would double the load to four or six courses.

Teaching would be in seminar form ("Blackboard and chalk" is inappropriate for people at that level," says Mr Moore) and *would be imparted* by senior officials and outsiders with business experience, possibly drawing on overseas talent. The course would be residential and its members would convene away from college's beautiful Sunningdale Park near Ascot in Berkshire which, it appears, some senior men regard as too bustling and spartan.

Four weeks is too short to do an *ENA for Whitehall's 40 year* olds. Mr Fraser suggests concentrating on a unifying theme *relevant to all participants* like "communications in large organizations", "changing attitudes to work", "management information and resource control" or "the impact of the social and business environment upon decision taking".

The new course has a wider significance. *It* finally removes the question mark hanging over the future of the civil service *college* which appeared *four* years ago when Mrs Margaret Thatcher began her search for *manpower economies*. The place is generally booming despite a requirement in force since April that departments must pay for their trainees where tuition was formerly free.

Productivity is up too. Teaching staff have remained static at about 90. But since 1980-81 courses have increased from 590 to 1000 and student days from 60,000 to 72,000.



THE ARTS

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Galleries: **John Russell Taylor** visits the new exhibitions

Visions of a musical maelstrom

Vienna 1900
National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland

The Scottish Room
Fine Art Society

Wiener Werkstätte 1903-1932
Mercury Gallery

Man and Music
Royal Scottish Museum

Though Edinburgh is a festival of the arts very much in the plural, it must be admitted that often in the past Art itself – painting and sculpture and such – has come trailing in towards the rear of the field. Of course, everyone thought it a good idea to have a few interesting exhibitions on at the same time, but their provision seemed on the whole to be left to the good sense and/or commercial instinct of the Scottish Arts Council and the major selling galleries. The results of this *ad hoc* policy were sometimes unexpectedly pleasing, in a vague, scattered sort of way, but it feels like a very long time indeed since the really eye-opening exhibitions which were a great feature of the festival in the Fifties and early Sixties, when we had the definitive Impressionist and Post-Impressionist retrospectives, major tributes to more modern artists like Epstein and unforgettable one-off shows like the 1954 Diaghilev Exhibition.

This year there has clearly been a deliberate attempt to restore that particular tradition, by again putting exhibitions at the very centre of the festival's planning. The principal theme running through the opera, the concerts and even the drama is Vienna at the turn of the century. And, binding it together visually and spiritually, is the show Vienna 1900, in the National Museum of Antiquities' quite newly acquired and little used York Buildings, across the road from the main building, until September 25.

One might hope, from the prominent positioning of the show, that it would be physically a large one. Undoubtedly there is a slight feeling of disappointment to find that it is not: only four rooms seem very little to evoke a city, a way of life, an atmosphere and a very rich and productive art. But, given this slight caveat, it must be said that Peter Vergo has done a splendid job in putting together this collection of beautiful, suggestive and invariably choice objects. Quite a number of them will be familiar already to those who have had occasion to keep an eye on the London art market in the last two or three years – as grateful acknowledgments to such specialists as Fischer Fine Art,



Costume design for Wotan in *Walküre* by C. O. Czeschka

the Piccadilly Gallery and Whitford and Hughes make clear. But even in the selection of things borrowed from London collections there are surprises: if we wonder why we have never seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum its splendid Kilo Moser secretaire of 1903, the answer is that it here receives the first public showing since it was acquired.

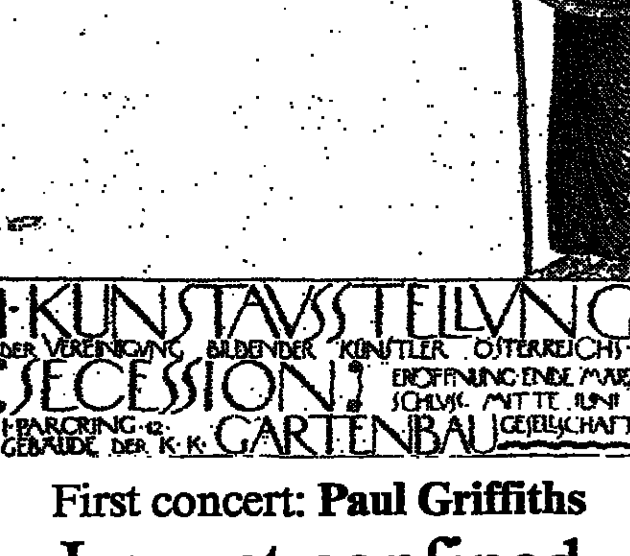
And many of the borrowings, from as far afield as Los Angeles, are going to be entirely unfamiliar to nearly all visitors. The collection of paintings by Schoenberg, for instance. Though many are faintly aware that Schoenberg, the friend and associate of painters, painted himself and designed settings for his stage works, it has not been easy to see the results of this activity, even in Los Angeles where Schoenberg ended his life. But now we have his portraits of friends such as Berg and Zemlinsky, designs for *Erwartung* and several of his strange, spectral heads, emerging like ectoplasm from smokily indeterminate backgrounds. True, these remain the spare-time occupation of a man whose real work lay elsewhere. But, even in close comparison with Schiele's portraits of Schoenberg and Webern, they do retain a curious and quite personal quality – you would know at once that they are not by nobody.

The show is admirably conceived in another way: its introductory section does give a very clear idea of the Vienna into which the young revolutionaries of the Secession and the movements which followed it, up to the Blaue Reiter in *1914*, burst so dramatically and which continued, though we tend to forget it, to flourish very happily up to the First World War as though the most important Strauss around was still Johann the Younger. Indeed, despite the sensation of *Salome*, which seemed for a moment to ally Richard Strauss with the Decadent strain in art, there is little in his music, apart from a touch of over-ripeness, to recall the *fin de siècle* atmosphere, and the set designs here for the first production of *Rosenkavalier*, like the Wagner designs of the same artist, Alfred Roller, have scarcely a hint of any avant garde about them.

Clearly artistic Vienna at this time was a small world where everyone knew (though not necessarily approved of) everyone else, and yet these amazing contrasts could still continue to exist. Klimt and Schiele and Kokoschka could live quite successfully in a world where many still thought of Makart as the height of daring modernity and fine artistic taste. If we can carry back to the music and the theatre insights like this, so freshly offered by the *Vienna 1900* show, then during the course of the festival proper we shall be enriched indeed.

Those in search of further enlightenment should not fail to collect also two small but fascinating related shows. The Fine Art Society has, for the occasion, chosen to emphasize the Scottish connexion by reconstructing the Scottish Room devised by Mackintosh and his associates for the eighth Vienna Secession exhibition in 1900. This, also open until September 25, comes as close as is now possible (there have had, inevitably, to be some substitutions) to conveying to us the dazzling effect this exhibit had on Vienna and the whole of central Europe – one which was to influence radically the later development of the Art Nouveau/Jugendstil movement, away from generous curves and towards rectilinear austerity. At the Mercury Gallery the show of applied arts from the Wiener Werkstätte 1903-1932 (until September 18) fills in the details and illustrates the halts on the road from 1900 to the elegant local forms of Art Deco, with the Mackintosh influence everywhere evident.





Vienna 1900:* Arnold Schoenberg by Richard Gerstl; and Gustav Klimt's poster – before censorship – for the first Secession exhibition, *1898

The other major festival show also draws our attention, though in a very different way, to the links between the visual arts and music. **Man and Music**, at the Royal Scottish Museum until January 15, at once makes clear the extraordinary riches of the museum's own collection of non-European musical instruments, turns our attention to them as beautiful objects in their own right and then, before we can stop for breath, reminds us that, however beautiful we may think them as sculptural exhibits in a museum case, that is only incidental to their real intention, the making of musical sound. The deviser of the exhibition, and in many cases collector of the exhibits, Jean Jenkins, has also devised a superior example of the suspect audio-visual, which does for once provide an extra dimension by not only letting us know how the instruments sound but also showing us very clearly how they are played, by whom and in what circumstances.

In addition, during the festival, until September 3, there will be a series of concerts in the Museum Lecture Theatre given by original groups of folk and street musicians from all over the world, making the show even more vivid and immediate. *Is it for the* musically or the visually orientated? Finally, and very satisfactorily, it is for both. Just as the whole festival should be, and this year probably will be. I shall be writing about Edinburgh's further visual delights later.

First concert: **Paul Griffiths**

Impact confined

Philharmonia/Davis
Usher Hall/Radio 3/ BBC2

The Edinburgh Festival lost *little time in getting down to its* "Vienna 1900" theme. At Sunday night's opening concert, after quite the punchiest account of the National Anthem I have ever heard, Andrew Davis opened a score that more than any other conveys the atmosphere of hysteria and frustration, decadence and catastrophe, which seems to have swirled in every thinking mind as the Habsburg capital moved precariously into the new century: Berg's Three Orchestral Pieces.

This must be about the most complex score generally regarded as *serious, with anything up* to a dozen utterly different things happening at once, and Mr Davis's firm grasp was useful in keeping it all together, keeping it on the brink of an ever-threatening collapse. But the complexity is more than just textural. In this set of pieces there is at least enough material for two operas, indeed for the two that Berg went on to write, but here the music did not appear so very saturated with expressive fervour and musical idiosyncrasy.

Mr Davis was certainly alive to what was going on upon the most generous scale, bringing out the Prelude's build to a climax and dissolve, or the March's steady mount in ferocity right up to a mortally painful scream from the trumpets. He found no room, however, *to colour much of the* incidental detail, and any first-time listener might well not have noticed that the central "Reigen" is as full as *Lulu* of corrupt, seductive sensuousness.

It was unfortunate, too, that the television lighting should have hissed and spoilt Berg's marvellous near-silences, which are as essential as his hollow bombasts, *when the wretched* box was not even taking the first half of the concert.

Television viewers joined us for the "Choral" Symphony, a favourite at this festival and a work seemingly more to Edinburgh taste than the Berg, although one might think Beethoven was challenging the Vienna of his day quite as outrageously.

Again, Mr Davis rather dimmed the impact by the bigness of his approach. In the first movement he gave all his attention to sternly marking out the string music, so that the woodwind *chorus* kept coming forward and finding itself embarrassed by having nothing to say. There was also a very decisive beat in the scherzo and even in the slow movement, *after which the finale* was just as noisy and military as one had expected.

Still, there were some nice contrasts among the soloists: a fiery Linda Esther Gray and a stable Carolyn Watkinson, a feeling John Mitchinson with an authoritative Robert Lloyd. And the Edinburgh Festival Chorus was huge and vociferous.

Theatre: **Irving Wardle** reviews Glasgow Citizens' opening production

The Last Days of Mankind
Assembly Hall

Vienna is the central matter at Edinburgh this year, and, doing nothing by halves, the Festival announces its theme with two Beethovenian thunderclaps, the "Choral" Symphony and Karl Kraus's no less apocalyptic ode to ruin.

Kraus is an ideal candidate for festival treatment: virtually unknown over here, a potent figure in modern Austrian culture, and the author of one gigantic drama that relates as challengingly to mass media as it did to journalism under the Kaiser. Through his long-lived magazine, *The Torch*, he is remembered above all as a defender of language against interference, concerned with free expression no less than with the illiteracy of the opionion-formers. For Kraus, the decline of the West began with the written word. As his *alter ego*, Kraus the Grouse, puts it in *Last Days*: "We were crippled by the rotary press before we fell victim to the cannon".

Last Days is a vast, plotless montage of Austrian society at war, moving between the front line and the home front in a succession of tragi-farcical vignettes that accelerate into a dance of death. Given the ferocity of the satire you think of Swift, except that in this case the material is of documentary origin. The only continuous characters, apart from Kraus himself, are journalists: and, whatever the attacks on big business and the military, clerical and medical professions, his main target is always the press.

Robert David McDonald, translator and director of this Glasgow Citizens' production, has built this fact into the stage picture. Instead of Kraus's endless changes of scene, he sets the entire piece in a sumptuous Ringstrasse restaurant (a stunning walkdown set by Terry Bartlett) where battlefields, hospitals and imperial audiences come and go under the eyes of the diners. Not that they are looking. They are immersed in their newspapers; and the dominant image of the four-hour evening is of a forest of arms going up, fingers snapping for the next edition.

The drawback of this scheme is that it fails to deliver the expected contrast between what happens and what the papers say about it. For this, Kraus is partly to blame, as he uses journalism as a direct source of information as well as a satirical target.

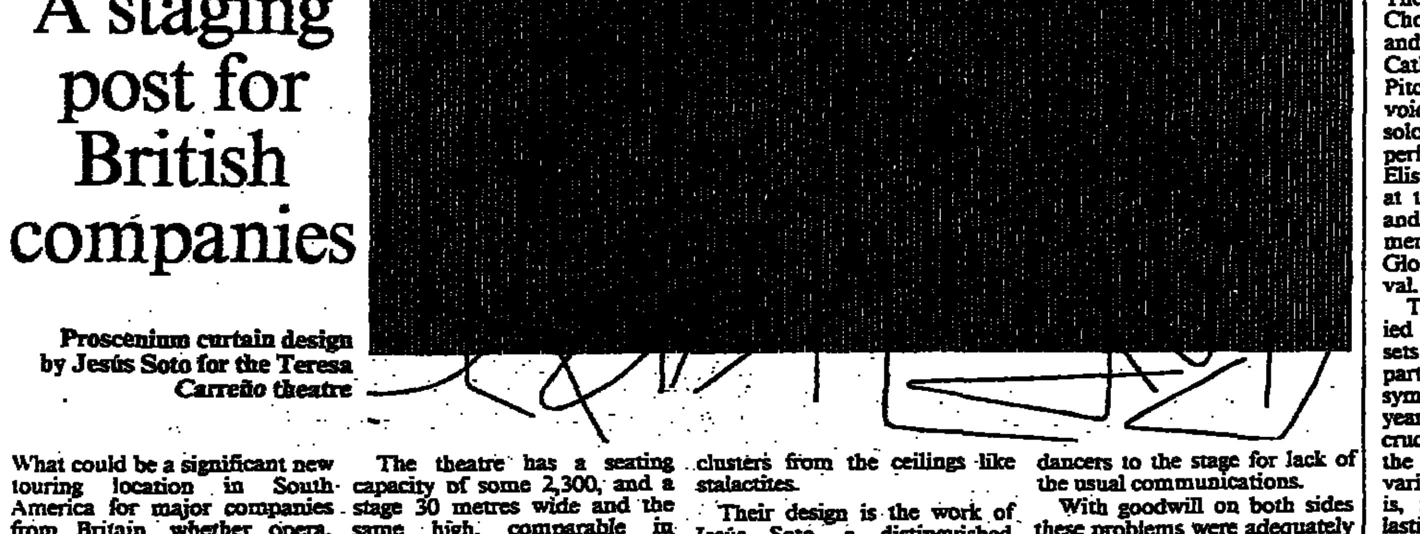
On the Assembly Hall stage, the unhappiest effect is on Kraus himself. Played by Giles Havergal in the likeness of a hawk-faced family solicitor, he sits impassively at his table throughout the evening, superciliously detaching himself from newsprint to deliver crushing judgments on the passing scene: a Diogenes of the fleshpots who invariably awards himself the winning argument. I admire the theatricality of the translation, however much it misses of Kraus's use of dialect and literary wordplay, but in the case of Kraus's own lines there is not much trace of the brilliantly corrosive aphorist.

Whatever the drawbacks of the setting, it develops tremendous life as a stage metaphor: a place of privileged retreat gradually engulfed by external disaster, as the walzes harden into marchtime, shellfire moves closer and Kraus at last pays his bill and delivers Horatio's epitaph to a cork-strewn floor. By this time, it really has become the restaurant at the end of the universe.

Individual scenes are beautifully slotted in to make their own points and mark the stages of general disintegration. "No meat!" roars Robin Hooper's bullet-headed diner. "Well, General", *explains the waiter* (John Breck), "there's a war on." The young company sometimes strive too hard for a grotesque style with nonsense jabber and strenuous grimacing, but the doubling of the huge cast-list is successful as well as courageous. Performances like Jane Bertish's governessy war correspondent and Laurance Rudic's hysterically enraged factory-owner are spellbinding by any standards.

Music and dance in Venezuela

A staging post for British companies



Proscenium curtain design by Jesús Soto for the Teresa Carreño theatre

What could be a significant new touring location in South America for major companies from Britain, whether opera, dance or drama, was opened earlier this year in the Venezuelan capital, Caracas. The Teresa Carreño theatre and arts centre, on a midtown site overlooking a *park of* mahogany trees, has just come into its own as the focal point for celebrating the bicentenary of Simon Bolivar, "el Libertador" of Venezuela and a native of Caracas.

Britain's interest was reflected in a two-week visit by London Festival Ballet and a major exhibition of the works of Henry Moore. Both were sent through the British Council's management and financial support (in addition to Venezuelan and other sponsorship by British business interests there), and both drew widespread public interest, the ballet company becoming the first to test the new theatre's full resources.

Dr Salvador Itriago, director-general of the Teresa Carreño Foundation which manages the theatre, and an anglophile of wide cultural interest, saw London Festival Ballet's visit as the harbinger of others from Britain at intervals of a few years. He hoped these might include the Royal Ballet, and perhaps the Royal Opera. The National Theatre was also invited to send a company from London this year but arrangements could not be made; Dr Itriago would like to think this is only a postponement.

The theatre has a seating capacity of some 2,300, and a stage 30 metres wide and the same high, comparable in proscenium to the Metropolitan at New York's Lincoln Center, although there are one-third fewer seats in the Caracas auditorium. The centre as a *whole incorporates* a small 400-seat theatre and a separate large studio for rehearsals and ballet classes, while the main theatre is also convertible for concert use with an open platform.

It is named after Venezuela's leading nineteenth-century musician, who died in 1917. Teresa Carreño not only had a successful international career as a pianist (she was a student of Anton Rubinstein, among others), but combined with this the talents of composer, conductor and opera singer, as well as running her own opera company for a time. Three of her four husbands were musicians of comparable distinction: the violinist Emile Sauret, the baritone Giovanni Tagliapietra and the composer Eugen d'Albert.

The Teresa Carreño theatre is no more appealing *from* a distance than the National Theatre in London, and with a similar angular bulk, but it becomes more impressive on closer acquaintance. "Inside" is hardly the word *for* foyers which are protected from above but open at the side to the park beyond, their bareness made more striking by thousands of vertical tubes, extruded plastic in *ivory* and yellow, hanging in clusters from the ceilings like stalactites.

Their design is the work of Jesús Soto, a distinguished Venezuelan artist who has similarly embellished other large buildings in France, Germany and South Africa. His *escrituras*, patterns of abstract lines "written" on a symmetrical background, are the source for his transverse proscenium curtains in the theatre itself, on which black curves and angles are superimposed on vertical bars of black and white.

The overall shape of the auditorium and stage area forms a hexagon, with the seats fanned out widely in three segments on a raked floor, but set squarely in a single upper gallery. Some front stalls have seriously restricted sightlines at the side extremes, a strange miscalculation, but the orchestral acoustics are clear and direct and, on the evidence of the single opera performance I heard (Rossini's *L'Italiana in Algeri*), capable of expressive vocal balance.

Not all was as finished backstage as the front of house *suggested*. The lighting lacked colour-coding, requiring lengthy trial and error to match switch to light; a sprung ballet stage, which can replace that for operas and concerts, started to tilt when the Frigerio sets for Rudolf Nureyev's *Romeo and Juliet* were first built on it; naked wires protruded in the dressing-rooms in place of mirror-lights; and a system of bells and runners had to link dancers to the stage for lack of the usual communications.

With goodwill on both sides these problems were adequately overcome for Festival Ballet's first-night gala on Venezuela's national day, at which President Herrera Campins made a delayed arrival a full hour late, while audience and performers alike were kept waiting (and the *Romeo and Juliet* performance took all the first act to recover).

A resident ballet company is already formed and working under the direction of the Cuban-born Enrique Martinez, former ballet-master of American Ballet Theatre, whose plans for next season include a new three-act *Miguel de Mañara*, with Albèniz music arranged by *John Lanchbery. The nucleus of* an opera company is also evident, and a planned April-July season includes *Madam Butterfly, Figaro, Lucia di Lammermoor, Il trovatore* and a new opera, *Chuo Gil*, by the Venezuelan composer Juan Carlos Nuñez.

An Anglo-Venezuelan cultural agreement, painstakingly piloted by John Mallon, the British Council's representative *in Caracas and the embassy's* cultural attaché, is on the point of signature. It will help to bring about more frequent exchanges, especially in the performing arts; by offering an alternative to the Teatro Colón in Buenos Aires, the Teresa Carreño Theatre in Caracas could have increasing importance for Britain's arts exports.

Noël Goodwin

Three Choirs Festival

All a matter of extended effects

The 256th meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester began in St Catharine's Church, Wotton Pitch, Gloucester, with a single voice. April Cantelo was the soloist in the first complete performance of a Symphony by Elis Pehkonen which began life at the Stroud Festival in 1981 and, for its last three movements, was commissioned by Gloucester Three Choirs Festival.

The soprano's unaccompanied "Tota Pulchra es Maria" sets in motion a massive four-party survey, more suite than symphony, of the Christian year: annunciation, nativity, crucifixion and pentecost, with the last a set of double variations and extended coda. It is, indeed, all very extended: *lasting well over an hour, the* language is richly romantic to the point of satiety (Mr Pehkonen says his music is now "renovative" rather than "innovative"); the scoring makes much use, wherever it can, of brass, pitched percussion and harp; and the Latin text is stretched to the very limits of both the performer's stamina and the listener's patience.

The work is conscientiously enough written; but there is simply not enough to be said, and the ear soon becomes numbed as matter is quickly drowned in manner. The Gloucestershire Youth Orchestra, conducted by Mark Foster, rose splendidly to the occasion – if only it had been more worthwhile rising to – after showing off their supple, warmly integrated strings and fine *brass soloists in music* by Berlioz and Mendelssohn.

Sunday evening's musical act of worship began in the cathedral with prayers and a suitably grave and still performance of the Prelude to *Parsifal* by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Charles Groves. John Scott joined them as soloist for the new work at the centre, a Concerto for organ, strings and percussion by Charles Camilleri. Conventional in form and substance, the music arrests by sheer force, with its grinding ritual string chords, its virtuoso timpani solos and clamorously testing organ part, bouncing off the Norman pillars and rolling down the aisles.

In the outer movements there are, if anything, simply too many unsubordinated notes, getting clogged and tangled up in each other, something even Sir Charles's incisive and rigorous reading and Mr Scott's magnificent playing could do little about. In the middle, as if to compensate, there is a meditation upon space, where organ and pitched percussion contribute little mantra-like figures over high sustained string chords. The total effect was one of effect alone.

It would have been worth *buying a ticket, though*, for the last part of the concert alone. Here the festival at last came into its own, bringing back a work too long neglected. Vaughan Williams's inspired, constantly live and beguiling "masque for dancing", *Job*. Sir Charles and the RPO brought colour, rhythmic muscle and dignity to this musical recreation of Blake's engravings.

Hilary Finch

Rock

Status enhanced

ZZ Top
Castle Donington

Hard rock bands are not generally noted for their wit or fashion sense but ZZ Top, the ultimate power trio from *Houston, Texas, are an exception*. As befits their name they have perfected an act which is the last word in its particular field.

While the majority of the acts at *Castle Donington's annual* Monsters of Rock festival were content to grimace and grunt through the usual heavy metal clichés, ZZ Top's Billy Gibbons, Dusty Hill and Frank Beard came to unleash a different form of entertainment. By the end of the afternoon even the hardened corps of leather and denim-clad rockers were laughing in appreciation.

ZZ Top are a sight for sore eyes; they are smartly clad in pastels, absurd pink guitars and extravagantly styled beards, which is not to say that they are hell-bent on pastiche; they are all excellent musicians with a total command of the blues-based Texan boogie tradition. Gibbons, the lead guitarist and singer, keeps his troops on the right side of understatement, ensuring that they deliver songs rather than endless riffs. And what songs they are.

In numbers like "Party on the Patio", "Cheap Sunglasses" and "Pearl Necklace" ZZ Top maintain the tradition of glorifying Americana while simultaneously deflating their countrymen's acquisitive excesses. The heavy metal hordes appreciated the group's lenghier material, and the sound of sixty thousand people singing the refrain to "I'm Bad, I'm Nationwide" threatened to drown the roar of overhead planes from the nearby airport.

This was probably the first time most of the crowd had witnessed ZZ Top, but I have a feeling that, by the time they return to headline an autumn tour, their cult status in England will have been replaced by something much more substantial.

Max Bell

● Harrie Peeters, a bass from the Netherlands, has won first prize in the second *International Belvedere Competition* for Opera Singers organized by the Wiener Kammeroper. Second prize went to Angela Denning (soprano, Australia) and third was divided between Ulrike Finder (mezzo, Austria), Johann-Werner Prein (bass, Austria) and Anton Scharinger (baritone, Austria).

● The performance of *Adriana Lecouvreur* scheduled for the Barbican Hall on September 14 has been postponed due to difficulties in casting the tenor role of Maurizio.

Massive new 'banks' deal

THE WEEK by Roger Woolnough

Changes in the banking community, and the opportunities these open up for more automation, have caused two major US computer companies to form joint ventures with third parties to secure their positions in financial markets.

Burroughs Corporation has signed a £21m joint development and manufacturing agreement with Fortronic, the Scottish company which has specialized in banking and financial computer terminals. Simultaneously, Sperry Corporation announced it is to market the new Ericsson System 2100 branch automation system for financial institutions.

Of the two, the Burroughs-Fortronic deal is the more intriguing. The US company has been serving the financial markets since the end of the last century, and had a turnover in 1982 of $4.2bn. Fortronic was established only in 1970, and is a minnow by comparison. What does it have to offer the US giant?

"The facts of life are you can't do everything", says Bob King, managing director of Burroughs Machines Ltd, the UK subsidiary. "What we are trying to do here is bring the special skills of two groups of people together."

Key to the agreement is Fortronic's development of an intelligent integrated terminal which sits on the bank counter. Burroughs' approach has been to provide modular terminals, which allow users to build up a range of functions as they need them. Both philosophies are valid, but Burroughs' lack of an integrated terminal of its own left a gap in its product line.

"In certain markets, particularly Europe, there is a big demand for an integrated unit, and that is exactly what Fortronic has," explained Clive Bartram of Burroughs. "We are continuing to develop our own modular-type terminals."

Burroughs and Fortronic are not strangers. Since 1981 the two companies have had a marketing agreement on financial terminals covering Europe and Africa. This has resulted in orders approaching £10m, about 70 per cent exports. But the new deal ranges much wider.

It falls into three parts. Under the first, Burroughs is providing Fortronic with £1m to find design and development of a new generation of intelligent integrated terminals. Ideas and resources will be pooled by engineers from Scotland, England, France, Switzerland and America.

Then, over the next three years, Burroughs will take delivery of at least 15,000 terminals made at the new Fortronic factory near Dunfermline. This contract is worth at least £20m.

Finally, there will be continuing collaboration to keep pace with market changes and competition.

Under the deal between Sperry and Ericsson Information Systems of Stockholm, the Swedish company's branch automation system is to be marketed by Sperry as the UFTS 600 in most European countries, Canada, South Africa and South East Asia.

Unlike Fortronic, Ericsson has not taken an integrated approach. The UFTS 600 provides different modules on the bank counter to handle such tasks as customer transactions, computing, communications, passbook printing, and note dispensing.

One thing that all parties are agreed on is that the banking business is changing fast. Sperry says that banks are increasingly subjected to competition, not only from other banks, but also from non-banking institutions.

Burrough's Clive Bartram points out that in America today, Sears Roebuck offers a full range of financial services, including access to cash via automated teller machines. "In tomorrow's world, what will be a bank?" he asks. "It may well be a department store."

That can only be good for the automation suppliers, who are already facing a boom in any case. During 1984 to 1986, Burroughs estimates, the worldwide cashier terminal market will absorb 547,000 units – and that excludes any newcomers to the money game.

■ A VENTURE which links the travel trade, a young computer company and British Telecom is about to market a hardware and software package which is designed to be equally suitable for the smallest and the largest of travel agents.

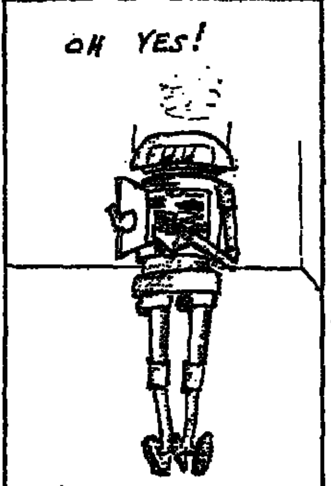
Behind the move is Tourism Technology Ltd, which is jointly owned by Future Technology Systems Ltd (FTS), the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), and the Travel Agents' Consortium for Information Technology (TACIT). Together they have developed a system which exploits the multi-functional and communications capabilities of the FTS microcomputer. This allows travel agents to use a single piece of equipment for telex, viewdata, bookings with tour operators, communications direct to airlines, data processing and word processing.

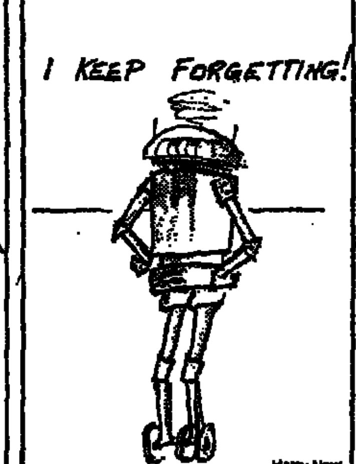
Now Tourism Technology has appointed Merlin, the British Telecom business products operation, to market the system exclusively in the UK. Over two years, the contract will be worth £5m to FTS and £2m to Tourism Technology.

"This is probably the first time that any trade association such as ABTA has worked so closely with a manufacturer to bring a product which is tailored to its members' needs", says FTS managing director Peter McHugh. "More important, the trade association – and therefore its members – benefit commercially."

McHugh estimates the potential size of the UK market at 15,000 systems with a minimum price of £5,000. This is based on 5,000 ABTA members, with an average of three systems per user. On top of that there are 3,000 non-ABTA travel agents who are likely purchasers.

AN EXAMINATION OF YOUR PAST REPORTS SUGGESTS THAT FULL USE IS NOT BEING MADE OF THE WORDBANK.





I KEEP FORGETTING!

Harry New



Status under attack

By Richard Sharpe

Now that so many non technical personnel are using computer systems the status of computer professionals is under attack. But changes of status will be fiercely resisted.

In the first place special rates of pay for computer staff are becoming rare as they are merged into general clerical and technical grades.

Second, job turnover has begun to come down, making staff that flit from employer to employer no longer a valued asset; they are now being judged in the same way as other staff with a patchy employment record.

Third, the role of contractors has been firmly established, weakening the subtle blackmail that highly technical personnel in computer departments have used as a weapon to further their careers.

Status has, however, always been a moveable feast in the computer industry. At the beginning, when pioneering systems were built from valve technology and the applications were scientific and technical, programming had low status. Designing the system and keeping it running held the glory while the job of programming was mostly performed by women.

Once men designers realised that programming was half the job of getting new technology working they muscled into the role, turned programming almost into a black art.

Status is often linked to skill in the computer community; it does not always come from the individual's position in the managerial pecking order.

However, while computer hardware is more and more compact and runs faster and faster, full computer systems, the complex combination of hardware and software, do not have the same radical advances in performance. A lot of the speed of the machine is often absorbed by more complex software, written by skilled employees. As a result the highly skilled can seem to be a bottleneck, an impediment to further productivity increases.

The more non-technical personnel use computers, the less need there seems to be, at least on the surface, for the skilled people. All is, however, far from lost for the status conscious computer professional.

Many have realized that the job of educating the new wave of users is so vital that it gives them extra leverage, and therefore status, as they fan out over organizations carrying the word of the coming of the micro computer.

People/Ronald Young of Systematics

Alan Howard

From Tudor to future

Ronald Young lives in the past, the present and the future, all at the same time. His company, the Systematics International Group, occupies a Tudor manor house in the Suffolk town of Haverhill, reputedly given to Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII."I love Tudor manor houses," says Young, who lives in one.

That takes care of the past. The present is the booming world of microcomputers, for which Systematics supplies a range of packaged business software.

And the future? "We very much believe that the technologies of video, computing and telecommunications will converge," Young says. "We are even thinking of buying a satellite dish."

Originally, Ronald Young was articled to a chartered accountant, but the weekly regime of five nights studying on a £5 pay-packet drove him to banking for a princely £12. In 1966 he switched to programming.

After working for a number of user companies, he had the chance to set up a computing services company with a firm of management consultants. A little later, this company acquired a computer bureau specializing in services for manufacturers of agricultural machinery. He developed it to a profitable, if fairly modest, concern. Then the microcomputer arrived.

"I was quite happy with a bureau which was specialised, profitable, and giving us all a satisfying way of life," Young recalls. "The micro shook us up. The company now makes more profit in one month than it did in a year."

This transition was not achieved easily. In 1980, after five years of profits, Systematics invested heavily in developing a range of business software for microcomputers. It was December 1982 before substantial profits returned, but the investment has paid off.

Young ticks off progress: 2500 software packages sold in 1981, 6400 in 1982, "and we expect to sell well over 10,000 packages this year". From breaking even in 1982, he expects profits of £400,000-plus this year, and is looking for £1m next.

But he sees many changes ahead in software, and Systematics continues to invest heavily in development.

"Some companies take the view that as computers become bigger, they should produce bigger programmes," he says. "We believe we should employ this greater power so that users can do the same jobs far more easily."

This emphasis on user-friendliness shows up in several ways. Systematics had an early preview of the Apple Lisa, the micro which took a major step towards simplifying computer use. "We are developing business software for Lisa which will exploit its visual techniques," says Young.

Video is another tool. Already Systematics is putting business programs on videocassettes for training purposes, and Young looks forward to the possibilities offered by the interactive video disk. "We are also trying to eliminate the need for manuals," he adds.

But as much as anything, it is the coming convergence of video, computing and telecoms which intrigues him. "They will all come together into a single information technology very soon. As an organisation specialising in software, we must have an increasing awareness and involvement in all of them."

RW

Finding the jobs

COMPUTER BRIEFING

■ "On your bike" is being superseded by electronics: Jobcentres throughout the country are being linked through a computer-based system, so that details of vacancies can be transmitted quickly throughout the network, writes Roger Woolnough.

Last week work began on the seventh and final stage of the project when the first of 150 Jobcentres throughout south-east England was connected to a Perkin-Elmer 3230 superminicomputer in Basingstoke. By November, all the south-east's Jobcentres will be linked electronically to virtually every other Jobcentre in the country.

Known as the Vacancy Circulation and Statistics (VACS) system, it has been introduced over the last five years by the Manpower Services Commission in conjunction with Perkin-Elmer Data Systems. At first, Jobcentres with VACS could communicate only within their own region, but all seven regional computers and a development machine in Sheffield are now being linked over the PENnet networking system.

When the system is complete, about 750 of the 1000 Jobcentres throughout the country will be able to communicate over British Telecom's packet-switching service.

"This improves our standard of service to potential employees and employers alike, while helping to contain our administrative costs," says John Taylor, head of the MSC's employment sevice Computer Development Branch.

Business game

■ Engineers, often criticized as being poor managers, will have the chance to prove otherwise by joining a business game run on computers. The game, called TEMEwork (The Engineering Management Exercise), is being sponsored by the Engineering Council, Ashridge Management College and The Engineer magazine. The Department of Trade and Industry has made a software development grant.

The game begins in October, with teams from industry competing against each other and the game's controller to win £2,000. The organizers claim that unlike other business games, this one deals with the interrelated concepts of design, finance, production and marketing. Those taking part will have to work under pressure in a realistic situation.

Teams will compete using home computers, and software will be supplied on cassettes for a variety of popular machines. A computer is not essential, but the various tasks will take longer without one. "Here again," say the organizers, "the exercise mirrors reality."

Those interested in competing should write to Wendy Smith, The Engineer, 30 Calderwood Street London, SE18 6QH.

UK Events

Computer Open Day, Draganora Hotel, Leeds, September 1, First Hampshire Computer Fair, Southampton Guildhall, September 8-9, Video, Audio & Computer Show, Bradford Exposition Centre, September 16-18, Home Entertainment Show, Olympia, London, September 17-25, Computer Open Day Exhibition, Central Hotel, Glasgow, September 22, Microcomputers in Business, Warwick University, Coventry, September 27-29, IWP one-day workshop, City Conference Centre, September 29, Personal Computer World Show, Barbican Centre, London, September 29-October 2, Computer Fair, The Sir Frederic Osborn School, Welwyn Garden City, October 2.

Overseas

Personal Computers & Office Automation Systems Exhibition, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, September 5-8, Australian Computer Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia; September 13-16, International Peripheral Equipment & Software Exposition, Moscone Centre, Anaheim, USA, September 13-15.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Where's the plug?

By Alan Simpson

■ Far from encouraging user satisfaction, many of the documents with computer industry products are too difficult to understand. Typical are the manuals which say "Unpack, connect to power source and switch on". That the user often does not know his power transformer unit from his DIN plug or PAL modulator seems to have escaped some instruction writers.

Not surprisingly, a new industry has been created, offering a guided tour round new systems. The Learning to Use book series, for example, supports popular micro models like Apple, BBC Acorn, Dragon, Oric and Pet and assumes that the user is very much in the beginners class and requires practical assistance rather than large doses of computer theory and technology.

The suppliers, Newtech Publishing, say they have problems in keeping pace with demand and the rate of introduction of new home computer equipment. Newtech have also marketed *Sound Training* audio cassette packs which offer the business user a faster and possibly more enjoyable method of understanding his software application package. The packs are selling well not only in Europe, but, surprisingly in the United States where much of the software originated.

Now training consultants and documentation specialists, Head-Line Communication of Hereford, who are responsible for the Sound Training products, have decided to spread their expertise and are presenting a series of workshops aimed at teaching teachers the fundamentals of good documentation at two-day courses.

For those who have difficulty in following Euro/Japanese translation texts on how to load and operate home video or micro-controlled cameras, proper documentation can smooth the complexities of everyday technological life.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aaronite Group 25p Ord (115a)	136
Abwood Machine Tools 2.5p Ord	6
Biomechanics 10p Ord (50a)	103−3
CPU Computer 5p Ord (*a)	125
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	183+13
DPCE Hholdings 5p Ord (*)	248
Gee (Cecil) 10p Ord (100a)	120
Gent (SR) 10p Ord	196−3
Gilbert House Inv 10p Ord (17½a)	30
Maunders J Const 20p Ord (98)	107
Rayford Supreme 25p Ord (205a)	245−2
Real Time Control 5p Ord (148a)	171−2
SCUSA $0.01 (85a)	119−1
Southern Business Leasing 10p Ord (85a)	93
Technology for Business 10p Ord (100a)	83
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (83a)	88+1
Tunstall Telecom 5p Ord (*a)	187+3
United Leasing 20p Ord (*)	160−3

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

MARKET REPORT

Index still on record run

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug 15. Dealings end, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

The stock market entered the second leg of the three-week holiday account hitting a record, despite the seasonal fall in volume.

The FT 30 index began to dip ahead of Wall Street's opening late yesterday afternoon but booming prices in New York reinforced London's move forward and by the close the index had gained 4.7 to 740.4.

The main boost to sentiment resulted from the better-than-expected United States money supply figures, the second good one in a row, and forecasts that United States monetary growth will be back within target over the next two months.

That defused fears of any further rises in United States interest rates, particularly as the American economic recovery is slowing. Some dealers were even talking of significant cuts. This would effectively take the pressure off British rates and rekindles hopes that Britain's clearing banks will be able to hold the 9½ per cent level for longer than expected.

Government stocks came in for some heavy buying, with long-dated issues, some paying yields of more than 10 per cent, recording gains of £¾.

That gave the government broker the opportunity needed to slip in two "taplets" totalling £500m. The sale last week of the £800m 10 per cent convertible ws sold out so some form of tap was needed.

Leading equities quickly followed gilts higher and there were widespread gains of more than 10p. US buying put 10p onto **Boots** at 183p after that it had received over-the-counter US sales permission for its new pain-killing drug Ibuprofen while **Beecham** at 353p was 10p to the good.

News that British petrol sales are falling rapidly and the big companies may start cutting prices again soon caused some fresh selling in the oil sector.

BP dropped 6p to 438p while **Britoil** lost 2p to 248p, despite reports that the fall in profits, due soon, will not be as bad as expected.

Lasmo, with profits due today was also hit, dropping 10p to 376p. **Shell** lost 4p to 630p. Profit-takers moved against the Irish offshore explorers quite heavily. **Atlantic Resources** fell 85p to 380p while on the USM **Eglinton** lost 45p at 200p.

Riley Leisure's snooker interests are proving to be the main attraction to a potential bidder. The shares at 202p are a whisker under the year's best and despite a denial of any interest from Ladbroke, the market thinks the company is still vulnerable to brewers Bass and entertainments group Mecca. All of the three big companies have been trying to buy their way into the booming, but widely fragmented, sport. Riley is the largest British operator with 50 snooker halls.

Booming August car sales helped motor distributors, where **Lex Group** featured with a 15p gain to 368p after the company managed to dampen fears over alleged problems with Volvo gear boxes.

Whitbread, up 4p at 152p, led breweries higher as the continuing good weather and news of price rises supported the sector.

In the building and construction sector **Taylor Woodrow** jumped 20p to 550p in anticipation of today's interim figures. **Blue Circle**, reporting this week, gained 7p to 445p but fears of increased competition hitting the profits of **SGB Group**, pushed those shares 12p lower to 144p.

London Brick held steady at 86p on hopes that Tarmac or Hanson Trust will step in to buy the company if it does not go ahead with its own bid for Ibstock Johnsen. London reports profit figures on Thursday, when a statement of intent is expected.

Games maker **John Waddington's** shares fell 4p to 242p as hopes faded of the group fighting off the unwanted bid from **BPCC**, whose offer closes today when the level of acceptances should be known.

In insurances, **Commercial Union** at 170p and **Royal Insurance** at 560p held steady even though both companies are heavily involved in Texas where a hurricane has caused £1bn worth of damage. Analysts say CU will lose £6.5m and Royal between £5m and £10m.

Also firming agead of interim figures due this week was **Hawley Group** at 185p, up 8p and **Electro-Protective**, 7p better at 183p.

One stock to lose favour with the speculators was **Bellair** which slumped 40p to 580p. Majority stakeholder Wasskon Establishment has still not begun work on its offer document for **Harold Ingrams**, suspended at 300p, and has not responded to calls for further information about its intended activity for the two minnow companies.

Wayne Lintott

WALL STREET
PRICES & COMMENT
THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) August 22	Market rates (close) August 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5220-1.5315	$1.5265-1.5295	0.05-0.10c disc	0.15-0.20c disc
Montreal	$1.8770-1.8860	$1.8830-1.8840	0.08 prem-0.02c disc	0.20-0.10c prem
Amsterdam	4.49-4.52fl	4.49½-4.50½fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	4¼-3¾c prem
Brussels	80.50-81.00f	80.70-80.80f	10c prem-par	20-10c prem
Copenhagen	14.47-14.53k	14.49-14.50k	198-91ore prem	573-480ore prem
Dublin	1.2700-1.2800p	1.2745-1.2755p	38-48p disc	105-120p disc
Frankfurt	4.01-4.04m	4.02¾-4.03¾m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	4⅝-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	185.75-187.00e	186.25-186.75e	329-458c disc	1132-1448c disc
Madrid	227.75-229.00p	228.10-228.30p	150-431c disc	478-1188c disc
Milan	2398-2408lr	2401-2403lr	15½-17½lr disc	44½-48½lr disc
Oslo	11.25½-11.31½k	11.28-11.29k	273-343ore disc	884-893ore disc
Paris	12.08-12.14f	12.09½-12.10½f	3-4c disc	13½-15½c disc
Stockholm	11.88-11.93k	11.90-11.91k	184-239ore disc	437-500ore disc
Tokyo	370-373y	371-372y	1.06-0.89y prem	293-270y prem
Vienna	28.22-28.42sch	28.25-28.30sch	11-8gro prem	30-22gro prem
Zurich	3.28-3.29f	3.27-3.28f	1⅜-1⅛c prem	4½-4c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 85.8.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9¾ Low 8¾

Week Fixed: 9¾-9

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9 13/32	2 months	9 11/32
3 months	9 13/32	3 months	9 11/32

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9 23/32-9 21/32	1 month	10 1/32
2 months	9 7/16-9⅝	2 months	10 1/16
3 months	9¾-9 21/32	3 months	10
6 months	9½-9 23/32	6 months	10⅛

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10-9¾	7 months	10¼-10
2 months	10-9¾	8 months	10¼-10
3 months	10⅛-9¾	9 months	10¾-10½
4 months	10¼-10	10 months	10¾-10½
5 months	10¼-10	11 months	10¾-10½
6 months	10¼-10	12 months	10¾-10½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9 7/16-9⅝	6 months	9 31/32-9 27/32
3 months	9 11/16-9⅝	12 months	10⅛-10⅛

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9¾	3 months	9⅝
7 days	9⅞-9⅝	6 months	10⅛
1 month	9⅝	1 year	10⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9½ Close 10

1 week	9¾-9¾	6 months	10¼-10 3/16
1 month	9⅞-9 7/16	9 months	10 7/16-10 5/16
3 months	9 13/16-9⅝	12 months	10 9/16-10 7/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 9 13/16 6 months 10 3/16

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7160-1.7310
Bahrein	0.5735-0.5765
Finland	8.62-8.66
Greece	136.60-138.80
Hongkong	11.3220-11.3620
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4435-0.4465
Malaysia	3.5560-3.5860
Mexico	215.00-240.00
New Zealand	2.3160-2.3360
Saudi Arabia	5.2940-5.3240
Singpore	3.2310-3.2610
South Africa	1.6955-1.7105

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1968-1.1995
† Canada	1.2319-1.2322
Netherlands	2.9400-2.9415
Belgium	52.80-52.84
Denmark	9.4810-9.4860
West Germany	2.6315-2.6325
Portugal	121.00-122.00
Spain	149.10-149.30
Italy	1570.00-1571.00
Norway	7.3830-7.3880
France	7.9120-7.9170
Sweden	7.7930-7.7980
Japan	242.85-242.95
Austria	18.48-18.49
Switzerland	2.1395-2.1410

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $0.8113-0.8116

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9 7/16-9 11/16; one month, 9 11/16-9 13/16; three months, 10-10⅛; six months, 10⅜-10½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $421.25 (an ounce); pm, $421.75 close, $424.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $438.50-438 (£285.25-286.25).
Sovereigns* (new): $99.50-100.50 (£65-65.75).
* Excludes VAT

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

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MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 740.4 up 4.7
FT Gilts: 79.82 up 0.31
FT All Share: 465.67 up 4.85
Bargains: 19,653
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.26 down 0.89
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest): 1,203.46 up 9.25
Tokyo: Stock Exchange Average: 9,203.75 up 66.62
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,000.23 up 3.95
Amsterdam: 153.3 up 1.8
Sydney: AO Index 690.6 up 5.9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 940.10 down 2.10
Brussels: General Index 133.25 up 0.16
Paris: CAC Index 136 up 1.0
Zurich: SKA General 289.1 up 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5290 up 1.1 cent
Index 85.8 up 0.1
DM 4.0275 down 0.0075
FrF 12.10 down 0.02
Yen 371.50 up 1.0
Dollar
Index 127.5 down 0.7
DM 2.6310
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.5305
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.565959
SDR£0.693786

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅛-9
3 month interbank 9¹³⁄₁₆-9¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10-10⅛
3 month DM 5⁵⁄₁₆-5³⁄₁₆
3 month Fr F 14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9¼
Treasury long bond 103 29/32-103 27/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period 6 July to 2 August, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $412.25 pm $421.75
close $424.50 up $7
New York latest: $421.75
Krugerrand* (per coin): $436.50-438 (£285.25-286.25)
Sovereigns* (new): $99.50-100.50 (£65-65.75)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: American Trust, Copydex, De Beers, Electro-Protective, Fife Indmar, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, George Ingham, Liberty Life Association of Africa, London and Scottish Marine Oil, Prambe, Rentokil, Standard Chartered Bank, Taylor Woodrow.
Finals: Apex Properties, Dura Mill, Smith Whitworth, Stoddard Holdings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Triplex Foundries. West Bromwich Moat House, Beeches Road (noon).

● **Yelverton** Investments in which financiers Mr Jim Slater and Mr John Bentley have big shares stakes, has used its option to buy a further 15 per cent of Wordnet information processing system for £150,000.

This takes its stake to 40 per cent and makes the company, which has designed a system that can link eight electric typewriters to a single word processor or small computer, Yelverton's biggest single investment.

Now Wordnet has signed contracts with three big distributors including AES, one of the world's ladgest word processing companies, which have already placed orders for £5m of equipment.

● **Linfood Holdings** is to seek shareholders approval for a name change to Dee Corporation. Frank Dee Supermarkets is part of the group. The board believes the Linfood name ties the company to food wholesaling, whereas retailing now accounts for some 75 per cent of its profits.

● **Charterhouse Petroleum** has agreed to take over the 70 per cent shares in Jubilee Oil it does not already hold. The deal involves Charterhouse issuing up to 3.1 million ordinary shares to Jubilee shareholders, and a further 2.9 million if the first well drilled in the two Jubilee North Sea blocks show significant oil reserves.

● **BAYER** of West Germany has improved its first half world group pretax to DM860m (£217m) from DM722m in the same period last year.

New company will be fourth biggest grocery retailer

Gulliver merges food and drink chains into Argyll Group

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr James Gulliver, the Scot who made his name by transforming the Fine Fare supermarket chain in the 1960s, yesterday announced details of a proposed merger between his Argyll Foods group and Amalgamated Distilled Products to create a new force in the British food and drinks industry.

The new company, Argyll Group, will have a market capitalization of £250m, annual sales of £1,366m, and forecast pretax profits of £36.5m in the year to March 31 1984.

It brings together 900 Presto, Templetons and Liptons stores owned by Argyll with ADP, which is one of Scotland's last remaining independent whisky producers.

The new group will rank fourth in Britain behind Sainsbury, Tesco and Asda in the food retailing sector and third behind Victoria Wine and Arthur Cooper in terms of off-licence sales.

Mr Gulliver claimed yesterday that his ultimate ambition is to beat Sainsbury and become Britain's biggest food retailer.

ARGYLL GROUP (£m)

	Argyll Foods	ADP Group	Argyll Group
Turnover	1135	230.3	1365.8
Pre-tax profits (year ending April 2 1983)	21.6	7.2	28.8
Forecast pre-tax profits (year ending March 31 1984)	28.0	8.5	36.5

The merger of Argyll Foods and ADP has been effected through a new holding company, Argyll Group, which was previously called James Gulliver Associates.

The merger will be on the basis of one ordinary share of the new company for every ordinary share in Argyll Foods, and four shares of the new company for every three shares in ADP.

Last night Argyll Foods shares were unchanged at 126p while shares of ADP were down by 3p at 165p.

Mr Gulliver outlined four main reasons for concluding the deal.

First, it would create greater scale in the food and drinks industry at a time when there is growing concentration of market share in the hands of big corporations, both in Britain and internationally.

Second, it would allow Argyll to diversify in the longer term to avoid the stiff competition which will emerge in food retailing if the big groups continue their rapid expansion.

Third, the deal would provide opportunities for expan


Gulliver: challenging Sainsbury

sion in the US through ADP's Barton Brands drinks business.

Fourth, it would offer important distribution opportunities for ADP, whose liquor brands could be sold through Argyll stores.

Mr Gulliver said he was looking at the possibility of putting some of ADP's Liquorsave off-licences into Argyll's Presto stores.

Mr Gulliver said that the continued development of the Presto stores chain will not be affected by the merger and that 20 stores are planned to open next year.

The new group is forecasting pretax profits of £36.5m in the year to March 31, 1984, against combined pretax profits of £28.8m in the 1982/1983 financial year. The board promises to recommend a dividend of 4.5p per ordinary share in the new company in the year to March 31, 1984.

Mr Gulliver's perxonal holdng in the new company will be 7.5 million shares, or 3.8 per cent of the total equity.

Mr Gulliver was chairman of the Fine Fare supermarket company at the age of 33. He left in 1973 with "a few hundred thousand pounds" and bought Oriel Foods for £2m. He sold it after a year for £11m.

He began building a stake in ADP in 1979 and acquired most of the supermarkets in the Argyll Foods chain in a £104m deal with Generale Occidentale in June last year.

Investors' Notebook, page 16

City Editor's Comment

Shaking off the 'hidden' handout

The big city investment institutions are becoming increasingly irritated about golden handshakes to executives who are forced out of companies after boardroom rows, takeover bids and poor results.

And if the City institutions are furious, for once it can be taken as read that they fully reflect the frustrations of smaller shareholders who are in no position to vent their anger effectively.

The complaint is not new. What annoys pension funds and unit trusts most is that they learn about these arrangements only when they have been activated when it is usually too late to take any effective action.

There are certain limits to this argument. For instance, company prospectuses lay out significant directors' contracts and in the case of an already quoted company, they should be available for inspection at the company's annual meeting.

Furthermore, service contracts lasting more than five years should be formally approved by shareholders.

But there is still plenty of scope for executive directors to protect themselves. Some pension fund managers contend that the five-year rolling contract of Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, recently departed chairman and chief executive of the ailing John Brown group, is the last straw for them since it theoretically added up to some £400,000 but escaped beneath the wire of shareholder approval.

Other apparently controversial recent episodes include options for directors of UBM, profitably signed a few days before a takeover bid from Norcros, and a service contract until 1986 for a director of AE, actually arranged after first news of an agreed takeover by Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds. These latter cases, while unfortunate, are not a source for scandal. Other AE directors, for instance already had similar service contracts, and the new one is not thought to have raised any objections from GKN.

In a case where post-merger rationalization is called for, the bidding company may not want to demotivate a competent manager from apparently making himself redundant.

The John Brown case is the more pertinent one from a number of viewpoints. In practice, Sir John Mayhew-Sanders will receive only £180,000 compensation.

That may be too much for many small shareholders of a company which got into deep trouble under Sir John's leadership. But, though he made expensive mistakes and argued what in the end proved an unsustainable strategy for the company, few doubt that Sir John is a manager of some class with many achievements to his name

The British tax system encourages companies to reward their executives via pension arrangements to an excessive degree and the penalties on leaving prematurely are equally steep.

What is more, as Sir Michael Edwardes has noted, British managers do not normally have the same ability as their counterparts in other capitalist countries to build up capital from high salaries. Clearly, a balance must be drawn between the discipline to perform and financial protection for those taking on difficult jobs.

The real question is about disclosure. The schemes so far put up – for instance, for a semi-private register of service contracts – are elitist and inadequate. Much progress has been made in recent years in disclosing directors' salaries in annual accounts.

This should be expanded to include pension arrangements and service contracts on the same, mostly anonymous terms. Managers should not be embarrassed by their contracts, if they are, the contracts are probably bad.

Call for increased pensions mobility

By Lorna Bourke

Employers could afford to improve pension benefits for job changers at little or no extra cost, according to pension consultants Metropolitan Pension Association.

In a discussion paper on improving the pension benefits of early leavers the association concludes: "The real value of deferred pensions could be fully maintained over the period of deferment with very little increase in contribution requirements – perhaps no change at all if recent scheme experience has been favourable".

The paper comes after the recent announcement of an urgent review of pensions by the Government.

Mr Norman Fowler, Social Services Secretary, has called for a conference for September 14 to discuss pension problems, and representatives from the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and the Centre for Policy Studies will be attending.

The Government is known to be concerned about the effects on job mobility of poor deferred pension benefits and has indicated that legislation could be introduced if voluntary solutions are not found.

Under existing legislation it is possible for an employee who has worked for a company for up to five years to change jobs and lose all pension entitlements.

The Occupational Pensions Board recommended in 1981 that early leavers' pension benefits be uprated by 5 per cent a year in the interval between leaving a pension scheme and retirement age. Referring to this recommendation the association says: "We have examined the effect of implementing this recommendation on contribution requirements for a significant number of schemes and in most cases the additional contribution requirement has fallen in the range 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent of payroll.

"If explicit funding provision is made for increases at 5 per cent per annum, then in principle, pension in payment can be increased in line with the Retail Prices Index".

The assiciation also criticizes as inequitable the use by employers investment returns on early leavers' contributions to reduce pension costs. It says: "Members benefits should represent (at a minimum) a fair return for the contributions they themselves have paid.

"The particular cross-subsidy which results in the interest earned on contributions paid during service being applied to reduce company contributions in respect of other members does seem hard to defend."

Early 12-point rise in Dow

WALL STREET

New York, (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks were holding their early gains yesterday but volume was moderate and further progress was proving elusive.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up about 12 points at 1,206 – about the same gain it showed in the first half hour of trading yesterday. Advances were 2 to 1 ahead of losers.

Miss Hildegarde Zagorski, market strategist at Prudential-Bache Securities said: "It has been a normal reaction to the money supply with stocks following the upturn in bonds.

"The problem is volume – it just isn't there. If volume and breadth improve it would help but otherwise it will indicate that the technical bounce of the past couple of weeks is over."

Mr Richard McCabe, technical analyst at Merrill Lynch, said he found it hard to make the case that the oil stock rally represented a major or permanent shift of leadership.

Instead he said: "It seems to be part of a pattern of indecision in which there is not an obvious or persistent thread of leadership" as opinion waver between "fear of the economic recovery overheating and fear of it stalling."

International Business Machines was 122 3/4, up 1/2; **General Motors** 69 1/4, up 7/8; **Ford** 57 1/4, up 1; **General Electric** 48 1/8, up 5/8; **Luews** 152, up 1 1/2; **Halliburton** 46 5/8, up 1/4; **Superior Oil** 37 1/2, up 1/8; and **Texas Instruments** 111 3/4, up 1 1/8.

Mobil was up 1 1/8 at 34 1/2; **Mercantile Stores** up 2 1/2 at 56 1/4; **Cooper Laboratories** up 2 at 34 3/4; **Motorola** down 1 at 129 1/4; **NCR** up 1 at 114 3/4.

£500m gilts issue as dollar eases

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The Government wasted no time in resuming its funding programme yesterday as financial markets moved ahead, encouraged by the good American money supply figures last Friday.

Two new tranches of existing government stocks were announced by the Bank of England and they will be available from tomorrow. They are £300m of Treasury 12 per cent 1995 priced yesterday at £1025/8, and £200m of 113/4 per cent Treasury 2003-2007 priced at £1077/8.

The Bank will be able to sell the new tranches when market conditions allow. Last week the new tap issued by the Government, £800m of 10 per cent convertible stock 1986, was oversubscribed at above the minimum tender price.

Dealers said yesterday the speed with which the Government acted was a sign that is still needed to sell large amounts of government stock to help control the money supply.

Last week the the Treasury sought to reassure markets that money supply was being brought back under control.

The gilts market closed with gains of £1/2 to £3/4 at the long end of the market yesterday, helped by the firm tone in the American bond market.

The $500m fall in American money supply M one on Friday has helped to allay fears over rising interest rates. This contributed to a weaker dollar yesterday.

After falling overnight in the Far East, it recovered some ground during European trading but closed well below last week's levels.

The dollar fell from DM2.6580 at Friday's close to DM2.6310 yesterday and eased against other currencies.

Sterling ended the day 1.1 cents stronger against the dollar at $1.5290. Although it was slightly weaker against continental currencies, its trade-weighted value firmed by 0.1 to 85.8.

Dealers said the dollar was expected to weaken further in the short-term

Shares hit record levels yesterday as the stock market rose, encouraged by the strength of Wall Street. The *FT* Index of 30 leading shares closed 4.7 up at 740.4.

Kean & Scott to seek full listing

By Jonathan Clare

Kean & Scott, the home improvement company which is 60 per cent owned by Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group, plans to get a full listing on the London stock market either this autumn or next spring.

The company is quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, but the Stock Exchanges's quotations department has yet to approve the transfer to the main stock market because Kean, in its present form, has no five-year trading record.

Kean is one of the biggest companies on the USM with a market capitalization of about £50m. It became a Hawley subsidiary last October and took in Sharps Bedroom Design from Hawley to run alongside its furniture retailing business.

Since then it has acquired Alpine Holdings, the double glazing company, and Dolphin Showers.

The current set of results show the effect of these acquisitions. Further deals are likely in the second half. Analysts now expect total profits for the year to be about £5m.

Coleman Milne, another USM company which is 85 per cent owned by Hawley, also turned in half-year results yesterday, showing an increase in pretax profits to £186,000. The City now expects profits of about £500,000 for the year.

The company, based at Westhoughton near Bolton, Lancashire, makes limousines by extending Ford Granadas.

Hawley confirmed yesterday its plans to demerge the Ruffler & Deith amusement machine machine business. Hawley shareholders will receive Ruffler shares in the form of a special dividend.

Kean & Scott
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £2m (£509,000)
Stated earnings 1.7p (0.4p
Turnover £23.4m (£18.4m)
Net interim dividend 0.333p
Share price 56p, down 2

Coleman Milne
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £186,000 (£143,000)
Stated earnings 2.25p (1.77p)
Turnover £2.5m (£2m)
Net interim dividend 0.6p (0.5p)
Share price 60p

John Brown pays out £180,000

By Our Financial Staff

Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, the former chairman of John Brown, the troubled engineering company, will receive compensation for loss of office of £180,000.

Sir John Cuckney, John Brown's chairman, confirmed yesterday that he had negotiated the settlement with Sir John Mayhew-Sanders' lawyers.

Sir John Mayhew-Sander had a five-year rolling service contract which, based on his annual salary of more than £81,000, had given rise to speculation that he could receive £400,000.

Such a figure, would have been a record for a "golden handshake". Sir John Mayhew-Sanders; lawyers are thought to have asked for more

Institutional shareholders furious at the prospect of John Brown paying £400,000, are still likely to question the agreed figure but will probably accept

Confusion as Brazil seeks debts deal

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Senhor Antonio Delfim Netto, the Brazilian planning minister, returned to Brazil over the weekend after his emergency talks with M Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

Senhor Netto also met M Michel Camdessus, chairman of the Paris Club, to request a rescheduling of Brazil's official government-guaranteed debts. The Paris Club, an *ad hoc* group of western creditor governments, is expected to meet later to discuss Brazil's debts.

However, the British Government has yet to be formally notified of the request and there was confusion yesterday over reports that Brazil was ceasing all payments on official debts, which are estimated at $7bn to $8bn (£4.5bn to £5.2bn).

The export Credits Guarantee Department confimed yesterday that it had not been formally notified of Brazil's request, although there were signs that Brazil was falling behind with payments.

"We are experiencing some delays and therefore we have some potential claims. But they are not massive at this stage," a spokesman for the ECGD said.

The Paris Club is not expected to agree any rescheduling of official debt until Brazil has reached agreement with the International Monetary Fund on a new economic programme.

However, full IMF board approval for a new economic programme which would lead to release of blocked funds is not expected until the end of next month of October. Once the IMF board gives approval, Brazil would be able to draw about $900m of loans which have been delayed because it failed to meet IMF targets.

Robinow merger expected

By Vivien Goldsmith

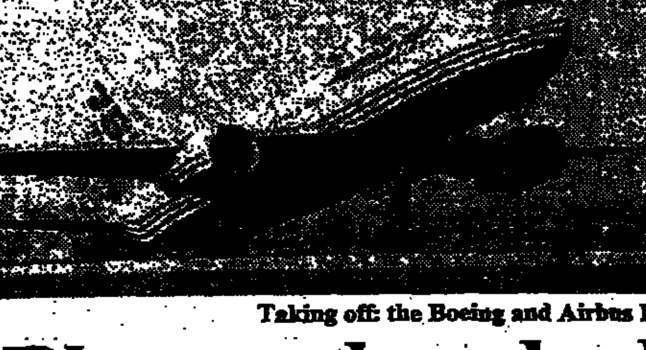
Dealings were suspended yesterday in the shares of Crosby House, the freight forwarding and container storage company, and Rightwise, a subsidiary involved in cultivation of tea, rubber and cocoa.

The boards announced that they are discussing a full merger of the two companies.

Crosby House, which is controlled by the Ro binow family's International Investment Trust Company of Jersey, holds 51.36 per cent of Rightwise.

Dealings in Sampang (Java) Rubber, another Crosby House subsidiary, were also suspended

By injecting its Jazerite Holdings into Crosby the Robinow family – largely Mr Hermann Robinow, a directer of N M Rothschild, and his son, Mr Richard Robinow – gained control of the company.



Taking off: the Boeing and Airbus Industrie contenders for the JAL contract

Planemakers look East for key deal

By John Lawless

The three planemakers locked in battle to sell British Airways £500m worth of aircraft to replace its Tridents will watch in fascination this week as Japan Airlines (JAL) begins the same decision-making process.

Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Airbus Industrie are all eagerly awaiting the JAL announcement of replacement aircraft for its aging fleet of 20 DC8s.

The order is of equal importance to the one British Airways is about to place – some airline industry specialists say more so because JAL is the main Asian carrier and tends to be a trend-setter on the Far East regional routes, where it will deploy its new aircraft.

Surprisingly, the three-year-old negotiations have received none of the coverage given to the bidding for BA's business.

The reason is simple. JAL has seen how an impending decision by a Japanese multinational company nowadays has a riveting effect on foreign audiences (as in the case of Nissan and its location for a European car plant).

As in BA's case, JAL will announce its decision this autumn, with the short-range jets due in service by 1985.

The technical side of the talks has been exhausted. Boeing demonstrated the 767's already well-known capabilities in Tokyo in February. The A310 Airbus followed it in March.

McDonnell Douglas has only been able to fly a "paper plane", because it is offering the MD100, effectively the replacement of the ill-fated DC10, which it scrapped last month. The MD100 is still at the design stage.

Yet whatever decision it makes, JAL knows it is on a political loser. Both Europe and the US are using the same cudgel to back up the niceties of their financial proposals: Japan's growing trade surplus with their respective continents.

The only reference that JAL has ever made to the number of aircraft it might order came in a briefing telex to its senior managers overseas from company president, Mr Yasumoto Takagi, 13 months ago.

The fact that it indicated it would place an order for 10 aircraft, although it is scrapping 20, will not be a great disappointment to whoever wins the order.

For JAL's buy policy is to place an initial order, and top up (always with the same plane) as demand dictates.

The remnants of itsD C8 fleet, of which it once had 50, contains planes that were delivered in every year between 1968 and 1973.

Significantly, of three main conditions attached to the purcahse – beyond seating capacity of 200 to 250, and fuel-efficiency of at least 6 to 8 per cent better than the DC8s – was one that any aircraft must have "the potential for future technical developments".

In other words, the world's largest owner of Boeing 747s, pointed out. "Once we are in with an aircraft, we want to be able to stay in for a long time."

The only "guestimate" as to the value of any initial contract came in one of the few Japanese newspaper stories on the subject: about £270m.

The difference between JAL and BA, though, is that the Japanese will not be leasing their new planes – although a purchase may have made it easier for them to squeeze aircraft manufacturers, desperate for orders.

I would be a big coup if Airbus Industrie – in which Britain has a 20 per cent wing-making stake via British Aerospace – was to oust McDonnell Douglas from the JAL fleet.

GE buys aviation stake

By Our Banking Correspondent

General Electric of the United States has taken a 22.7 per cent stake in Guinness Peat Aviation (GPA), the aircraft leasing business, with an $18m (£11.8m) capital injection.

GPA is an associate of Guinness Peat, the banking and formerly commodities group.

The capital injection is important for Guinness Peat because it will allow it to revalue substantially its stake in GPA. The stake was valued at £1.1m in the accounts of April 30, 1982, but revalued to £6.6m in October, 1982.

After the capital injection, Guinness Peat and the other big shareholders, Aer Lingus and Air Canada, will hold 22.7 per cent each. Guinness Peat will therefore be able to nearly double the value at which it carries its GPA stake in the balance sheet.

GPA is expected to gain a quotation and it is thought this would place a higher value on it than the $79m imputed by the General Electric deal. It made profits of $9.1m (£6.2m) last year.

Guinness Peat, which last month announced a return to a small profit in its latest half-year to April 30, has been working hard to reduce borrowings.

It recently sold a London property for £3.5m

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

W. N. Sharpe
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £1.8m (£2.55m)
Stated earnings 12p (19.6p)
Turnover £7.9m (£7.9m)
Net interim 4.5p (4p)

Supra Group
Half-year to 31.5.83
Pretax profit £321,000 (£262,000)
Stated earnings 1.22p (1.2p)
Turnover £5.3m (£5m)
Net interim dividend 0.75p (same)
Share price 36p unchanged

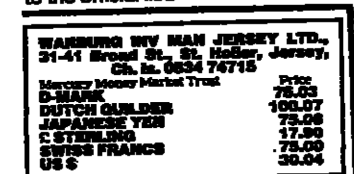
Ingersoll-Rand
Year to 30.12.82
Pretax profit £4.7m (£5.2m)
Net dividend none (same)

Spear and Sons
Year to 30.12.82.
Pretax loss £287,000 (profit £674,000).
Loss per share 6.73p (profit 6.52p).
Turnover £12.4m (£14.7m).
Net dividend 0.1p (6p).

Resource Technology
Year to 30.4.82.
Pretax profit £744,000 (£530,000).
Stated earnings 9p (6p).
Turnover £4.1m (£3.7m).
Net dividend none (same).
Share price 177 down 2p.

● **First Charlotte Assets Trust** – The company has received acceptances for its rights issue of 45 million shares at 10p a share from shareholders representing 96.1 per cent of its issued capital.

● **Boustead** – The company has issued 1.47 million shares to pay for the property known as 12-18 Artillery Lane, London E1, to rehouse its commodity operations. The shares are worth about £948,000 and have been admitted to the official list.



Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Citibank Savings	†10 %
Consolidated Crds	9½ %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Merger brightens ADP's prospects

Shareholders of Amalgamated Distilled Products appear to have won the best deal after the decision to merge ADP with the Argyll Foods group, using Mr James Gulliver's family company, James Gulliver Associates, as the vehicle.

The new company, Argyll Group, will have a turnover of £1,365m a year and forecast pretax profits of £36.5m in the year to next March 31. That represents a 27 per cent increase in the last reported pretax profits of the two companies trading separately.

More exciting for ADP shareholders is a forecast total dividend of 4.5p per share over the same period, an increase of 118 per cent.

Moreover, the merger favours ADP shareholders in crude terms of industrial logic. Four new Argyll Group shares are being offered for every three shares in ADP, while existing shareholders of Argyll Foods will be offered a straight one-for-one swop.

On price alone the deal also is good for ADP shareholders who will make about 4p on the four-for-three deal at yesterday morning's prices.

Even better are the loger term prospects for the ADP business within the newly-merged group. Without a merger ADP would have run into trouble trying to launch its own spirits brands without the backing of a retail sales group like Argyll, which is now Britain's fourth biggest grocery retail chain.

The new Argyll, with the merger out of the way, will consider including an ADP off licence store within each Presto supermarket.



On top of that, Argyll will be able to use its muscle to encourage breweries to stock ADP products in exchange for shelf space in Presto stores for its own beers and spirits. Both sets of shareholders will also be relieved to know that the energies of Mr Gulliver and his able management team are to be channelled into the future development of one, rather than two leading publicly-quoted companies.

On a broader front, the merger indicates much about the future development of the retailing sector. Mr Gulliver says that the majors in the industry – Tesco, Asda, Sainsbury and Argyll – are growing so fast that they are bound to meet head on.

At that point a price war could cut margins to the bone, leaving diversification into related, but more profitable areas a necessity.

Equities

Equities showed some renewed buoyancy yesterday but, the season notwithstanding, the market seems to be in the grip of two conflicting sets of forces (which are not fear and greed).

In one corner are the essentially good prospects for the corporate sector, helped by the consumer boom; in the other corner are neurotic uncertainty about American interest rates and all the consequences for the domestic British economy.

To some extent, however, these two sets of forces should have been reconciled by the possibility of higher interest rates being discounted in current equity prices.

There is a broad agreement in the City that corporate profits will rise by about 20 per cent this year, the best performance for a while.

But since this assumption has also been built into equity prices for some months, the message seems to be that the market does not have much further to go this year.

One factor which certainly could temporarily put a ceiling on the market is static institutional liquidity in the second half, possibly compounded by government sales, for example of British Petroleum and other stocks singled out for disposal.

In itself, however, this should have no more than a temporary effect.

But whatever the theory about discounting, no market is perfect, and the chances are that a rise in American interest rates would prompt a fall in the London market.

Beyond that are the prospects of higher inflation and a subsiding consumer boom next year.

Peerless

Peerless shareholders may this year see some of the promise of 1980 when the company went public only to see profits collapse in the recession.

Its new foam moulding business, which makes cabinets for computer equipment, broke even last year and should contribute its first profit this year.

Progress has also been made in the domestic engineering business which moved into the black at the end of the first quarter of this year, later than hoped, but there are now prospects of further improvement.

Nevertheless, competition is still affecting the metals division – mainly selling brass and aluminium – where prices have been cut.

Peerless
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.47m).
Stated earnings 11.1p (10.6p).
Turnover £36.7m (£31m).
Net total dividend 6.3p (6.3p).
Share price 92p Yield 9.8%

Trading has improved over the last month, and electronics also improved both sales and profits.

The black spot is the "Homecentres" kitchen furniture business. Its future is "under consideration."

Doubled interest charges of £668,000 against £321,000 reflect higher borrowings from heavy expenditure on plant and increased working capital. Gearing is about 50 per cent, higher than the company wants.

At 92p the shares are trading at 8p less than they were sold in 1980 when the issue was oversubscribed 14 times. If there is no improvement this year shareholders may be forgiven for losing patience.

COMMODITIES

WALL STREET

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Privatization – 1: Jonathan Davis on the prospects and problems

Turning the big guns on the state frontier

In the first four years of Mrs Thatcher's Government, privatization and public sector asset sales raised £2bn for the Treasury. In the next five years, the total could be as much as £10bn, if all goes according to the Government's plan.

This includes an estimated £4bn from the planned sale of 51 per cent of the shares in British Telecom, the first tranche of which is scheduled to be offered in the autumn of next year.

The new company will be vying with BP for the title of Britain's largest *single quoted* company.

It is clear that the Government's privatization programme is now entering a more ambitious phase, both in scale and scope.

Not only are the sums involved becoming larger, but the tentacles of privatization are now spreading for the first time into the "heartland" industries that were the original target of Mrs Thatcher's pledge to "roll back the frontiers of the state".

The Conservative party manifesto at the last election talked of the Government's intention to sell all or part of British Telecom, British Airways, Rolls-Royce, British Steel, British Shipbuilders, BL and the British Airports Authority.

In terms of assets, numbers employed and strategic influence, these candidates for sell-off dwarf most of those that have gone before.

The Government is also intending to introduce private capital into the National Bus Company, dispose of the North Sea oil assets of British Gas (and possibly later privatize the corporation as a whole), sell off the Royal Ordnance factories and complete the disposal of British Rail's hovercraft and Sealink offshoots.

The electricity supply industry is also coming under scrutiny: the chairman of both the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board have been told by the Government to investigate ways of introducing private capital into their operations.

It is no secret that the Prime Minister and her hardline Cabinet supporters were disappointed with the slow progress that was made in her first term with both the sell-off programme and the introduction of competitive and market disciplines into the hard core state industries such as coal, rail and electricity.

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, have made it clear that they want the tempo and range of privatization to be stepped up. This decision was motivated by the Government's well-publicized concern at the need to find ways of mitigating the long-term rise in public spending forecast by both the Treasury and the now disbanded Think Tank.

The sudden package of spending cuts and increased asset sales announced last month by Mr Lawson was hardly the best opening shot for a privatization campaign.

By announcing the sale of another £500m chunk of BP shares – the simplest expedient open to him for meeting his new asset sale target of £1.25bn for this financial year – Mr Lawson has been unable to escape the charge of selling valuable capital assets simply to balance the Government's revenue account. This policy has been described by one nationalized industry as "selling the family silver to subsidize riotous living".


Lawson: stepping up the tempo

The package has been coolly received in the City and was not wildly popular with many of Mr Lawson's Cabinet colleagues, who resented the maladroit manner in which it was presented.

Nevertheless, the Treasury is pressing ahead with new higher forecasts of the sums to be raised by selling state assets. An ambitious junior Treasury minister, Mr John Moore, has been put in charge of coordinating the privatization proposals put forward by sponsoring departments – which in practice means primarily Transport, Energy and Trade and Industry.

The White Paper on public spending published at Budget-time envisaged special sales of assets raising £750m this financial year, £1.5bn next year, and £500m the year after. Apart from this year's revised target of £1.25bn, no other official figures have been given.

But with the British Telecom sale alone expected to raise £4bn (albeit almost certainly spread over three years), the White Paper numbers are clearly too conservative.

Of the other immediate candidates for privatization, British Airways and the oil assets of British Gas also involve substantial sums.

Asset sales have been likened to 'selling the family silver'

British Airways *will now* be ready for privatization by the end of next year, according to Lord King, its chairman. Depending on the way the Government decides to handle its outstanding debts and pension fund liabilities, the corporation – restored to profitability this year – could be valued by the market at anything between £500m and £1bn.

It is likely, however, that the sale will be delayed until the 1985-86 financial year, considering the competition of market funds from the Telecom issue.

The British Gas oilfields disposal was originally scheduled for the end of this financial year, but may now be delayed until next year. The Government has still to decide whether to float the assets as a separate company, or sell them piecemeal to other oil companies. They could fetch between £300m and £500m.

City analysts estimate that the total asset sales proceeds should average £2bn a year from next year, with 1984-85 as the peak year.

The Institute of Directors, which has been pressing the Government to finance tax cuts by asset sales of £10bn over five years, believes that there are now sufficient projects, either in hand or close to completion, to meet their demands.

Whether this sort of programme amounts to the fundamental shift in the balance of power between the public and private sectors which Government rhetoric promises remains to be seen.

The last four years' experience suggests that the legal, technical and political obstacles that lie between a manifesto promise and its realization are formidable.

Ministers and officials are all too aware that so far they have succeeded in bringing only the relatively "easy" candidates into the private sector. Cable & Wireless, Amersham, British Aerospace, Associated British Ports and even Britoil were all companies that were (to varying degrees) well-run, competitive, profitable and attractive to investors.

BP, of course, has operated as a wholly independent commercial company since the Government first took a majority shareholding in 1914.

The future candidates pose far more problems, either because they have a poor commercial record (like BL, British Shipbuilders and until recently British Airways), or because (like British Rail, the electricity industry and British Telecom) their businesses have a monopoly or non-commercial nature.

One main constraint on a faster programme, already exercising Mr Lawson, is the amount of new equity share capital the stock market can absorb. With shares at a record and £2bn of new equity capital already raised in the first seven months of the year, market conditions are about as buoyant as they could be.

Most analysts are confident that the market will be able to absorb the British Telecom and other issues now planned, especially if the sums raised are offset by lower than expected sales of gilts and the big institutions tire of their splurge of investment abroad.

Nevertheless, with total institutional purchases of equities now running at £4bn, there is a limit to how many share issues the Government can expect to pass off, especially if it wants to avoid knocking share prices as a whole and crowding out private companies that want to raise funds.

This is one reason why ministers continue to explore alternative methods of privatization, including joint ventures (the favoured solution of the steel industry, for example) and direct sales of businesses to private sector companies – as may happen with the oil assets of British gas and the profitable warship yards in British Shipbuilders.

GOVERNMENT HOLDINGS

	Residual share-holding	Market value
Britoil	48%	£600m
Cable and Wirless	45%	£700m
Associated British Ports	48%	£35m
British Aerospace	48%	£175m
British Petroleum	39%	£3,120m

GOVERNMENT ASSET SALE PROCEEDS

1979/80	£999m
1980/81	£356m
1981/82	–£79m
1982/83	£503m
1983/84	£1,250m (target)

THE IMMEDIATE CANDIDATES

	Govt holding	Form	Timing	Value
BP	39%	Sale of £500m shares	1983/4	£500m
British Gas oilfields	–	Share issue or sale to oil companies	1983/4	£300-400m
British Telecom	100%	Issue of 51% shares	1984/5	£4,000m
British Airways	100%	Issue of 51 to 100%	1985/6	£500-1,000m
British Shipbuilders	100%	Sale of warship yards	next 2 years	£200-300m
British Leyland	100%	Sale of profitable subsidiaries inc Jaguar, Unipart	next 2 years	£200m
British Airports Authority	100%	Flotation of whole company or individual airports	1984/5	£400m
British Steel	100%	Industry sale joint ventures	next 3 years	unknown
Royal Ordnance Factories	100%	Undecided	1985/6	£200-400m
Rolls-Royce	100%	Undecided	no time	–
British Rail	100%	Sale of Sealink/hovercraft	1983/4	£100m

County Bank names chairman

County Bank: Mr John Padovan has been appointed chairman from January 1. Mr John *Leighton*-Boyce will retire as chairman at the end of the year but will remain on the board. Mr Padovan will be the first executive chairman of the bank. Sir Charles Villiers will be come chief executive and Mr Jonathan Cohen deputy chief executive on January 1.

APPOINTMENTS

Birmid Qualcast: Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, MP, has become a non-executive director.

W. E. Norton Holdings: Mr P. M. Wiegand, Mr L. S. Snyder and Mr E. C. Tarr have been appointed directors.

Mersey Docks and Harbour Company: Mr Stanley Pemberton has been appointed a worker director.

Fitch and Company: Mr Colin Wiltshire and Mr Michael Howard have joined the board.

Wace Group: Mr E. A. Pryor has been appointed deputy chairman.

Unilex Holdings: Mr Malcolm Meredith has become a director. Mr Maurice D. Lazarus has resigned as a director and company secretary and Mr Clifford Shelton has been appointed company secretary.

Rank Hovis: Mr P. A. Metaxa has been appointed managing director of Rank Hovis and of the RHM Cereals Division. Mr E. C. Loombe, who has been chairman and Managing director since 1980, will continue as executive chairman of the cereals division.

Nickeloid: Mr Leslie Bradman, deputy chief executive of the BPCC Pre-Press Corporation, has been appointed chairman in place of Mr Robert Maxwell. Mr John Smallwood is to take over as managing director in place of Mr Les Bradman. He is sales director of the Vanatage Group of Companies.

Gestetner: Mr Cyril Green has been appointed managing director of Gestetner Manufacturing Limited.

Garnar Booth: Mr J. A. Fooks and Mr T. I. L. Burns are now joint managing directors.

Guildhall Insurance Co: Mr E. J. Turner, who retires as managing director and manager, reinsurance department, is succeeded from September 1 by Mr J. H. Bishop.

Scandinavian Bank: Mr Christopher Hammond has been appointed executive director in charge of the new banking division.

CPC (United Kingdom): Mr Antony Ratcliffe has joined the company as a divisional director.

Greater London Enterprise Board: Mr Keith Miles has joined the board as director of finance and administration.

Radio Luxembourg (London): Mr Maurice Vass has become managing director.

David Miller's diary: a sporting scribe at large in a less than sporting world

Too many skeletons spoil the feast

Friday

A quick phone call to MY Kalizma in Newport, RI, to wish Peter de Savary good luck in securing the last semi-final round-robin victory required to guarantee a final head-to-head series against Australia II to decide the America's Cup challenger. As always, he sounds about 15 feet off the ground, *supercharged with enthusiasm for his* multimillion-pound adventure with Victory '83. For the moment he has the critics on the run, the more so after that recent win over the controversial Ben Lexcen-designed "wunderboat".

It will be sensational if Victory '83 can defeat the Australians in the best-of-seven starting this weekend, for whichever boat wins must then have an evens chance of defeating the defender selected by the deviously unsportsmanlike and discredited New York Yacht Club.

The fact that the veteran Courageous is currently seeing off the other two American contenders, Liberty and Defender, is clear evidence of the NYYC's cause for anxiety. Non-establishment British yachtsmen pray for the first British success in 130 years if only to oblige the Royal Yacht Squadron, who cold-shouldered the grocer, Sir Thomas Lipton, to admit the flamboyant financial speculator behind Victory '83. They can hardly do otherwise should he defend the trophy in British waters on behalf of Royal Burnham.

Saturday 1.0

Why is it that Crystal Palace seldom generates atmosphere at afternoon athletics meetings but comes alive at *night: too much* a recreation centre, too little a stadium? One yearns for the old White City of Kuts and Chattaway. The timing of the European Cup final, one week after the summit meeting in Helsinki, is unfortunate for the British Amateur Athletic Board, though one continually wonders to what the "*amateur*" *in the title referes.*

Not only are they unable to dispose of all the 18,000 seats for the two-day meeting, but there is confusion over the sex eligibility of one of the team. You can bet those Eastern European officials do not lose their competitors' certificates, certainly not after the post-mortem on an unfortunate Polish lady revealed her organs to be decidely male. As yet the IAAF have been too busy chatting up the sponsors to get round to expunging the "lady's" achievements from the record books.

Saturday 4.0

Wembley stadium, of course, is still owned by anonymous British Electrical Traction, much to the chagrin of the FA, who, in spite of flogging inflationary-priced England shirts to impecunious schoolboys, still cannot afford their own (stadium, not shirt, though at the present rate they should not bank on that.)

Arriving in time for the second half of the Charity Shield, with 92,000 basking in the sunshine, one is confronted *by* the elegance and kaleidoscopic patterns which so much of soccer has now forfeited: a delightful game. Thanks to Wilkins, the kind of player nowadays almost crushed out of existence, and the ubiquitous Robson, Manchester United dismantle the league champions, Liverpool, and give Joe Fagan premonitions of a long hard winter. Wilkins, and the galloping Graham, excite the 45,000 "live" United fans, yet the authorities blind to the fate of the High Street Odeon, have sold out to television. Are FIFA and the FA *really going to let* the beauty of the game sink beneath all the fouling and finance?

Saturday 8.00

Dinner with two South Africans, an Afrikaner and a Jew of English descent, who are two of those who passonately believe in the liberalization of their country's racial discrimination, and work diligently to that end – with some success at home but little so far in the international arena. The Africkaner relates with a smile how, on a trip with a four-man multiracial South African delegation he chose to room with the black man because he was the one who did not snore. The Jew spends much of his own money on underprivileged black sportsmen. There *are* white South Africans who care and understand.

Sunday 1.00

Back to Crystal Palace, to watch the splendid Peter Elliott putting on another gutsy show in the 800 metres only to have to be satisfied with third place on the run-in. One of these days this fine young runner is going to hold on to his lead for a result to surprise them all: meanwhile he will be promoter-fodder for record bids.

Sunday 4.0

There can be few things better in life than to have 20,000 people slip along to a private party to say "thanks for the memory". White Hart Lane has a fine turnout of those seeking nostalgia at Bill Nicholson's testimonial at which the old stagers from the sixties, by all accounts, have put on as good a show as, if not better than, the present-day squads of Spurs and West Ham are now *giving the shirt-sleeved crowd.*

But the public stay on to the end because White Hart Lane is a place for that quality which is missing these days from football – affection Nicholson's party afterwards, which goes on well into the evening, reunites the genius of such men as Greaves and Jones, the little winger still as spry as ever, and that darling of the terraces, Tommy Harmer, who looks more like Max Wall with every passing year.

Monday

Breakfast with Feddie Williams, a black South African whose best performance would have won him a gold medal in Helsinki and may yet get him a medal in Los Angeles should he seek to obtain dual nationality in Swaziland. He is accompanied by the white coach, of Scottish descent, of another black runner, Matthews Temani, who, with *the right sort of* competition over the next four years, could well threaten Dave Moorcroft's *5,000 metres world record.*

If nothing else, his times will be recorded officially by the association of *international track statisticians,* who refuse to be intimidated by the IAAF and faithfully record the acheivements *of all South Africans of whatever hue.* They were included in the Helsinki programme.

Black South African athletes, though they accept they are among the more fortunate of their racial group, are nevertheless baffled when they sit in the stand in Helsinki and watch the march-past of countries such as Palestine and Sri Lanka. It is, indeed, a confused world.

YACHTING

Victory sails into the final trials

By Barry Pickthall

The Peter de Savary-backed Victory '83 made certain of her place in the final trials to select the challenger for the America's Cup by scoring a *convincing win over* Canada I on Sunday.

The British 12-metre yacht now meets Alan Bond's Australia II, the pre-series favourite which has now won all but five of her races in this lengthy elimination series which started in June.

Victory '83, her helm again shared by Lawrie Smith and Rodney Pattisson led from *the start,* extending her two second advantage over Canada I on the line in the light, shifting five knot breeze that prevailed, to 1min 22sec at the first weather mark, and to 1min 55sec by the time she rounded the weather mark on the second beat. As the winds increased to 10 knots the British yacht went even further *ahead,* crossing the *finish to wild* cheering from the British supporters, 2mins 26sec in front of her Canadian rival.

Alan Bond's Australia II, which won through to the final elimin*ations the previous day* after beating Canada I, also won her match on Monday against Azzurra, leading the Italian yacht from start to finish *to win, with* a protest flag flying, one minute 39 seconds ahead.

Though the finalists are now confirmed, the four yachts agreed to continue with the month and final round of the series yesterday to ensure that no practice time is lost. This was to provide a fitting climax to the series as well as an interesting preview to the final trials which *start on August 28th with Victory,* now sporting wings at the base of her keel similar to those carried on Australia II, racing against this Ben Lexcen design.

Though Canada I and Azzurra now drop out of the competition, both syndicates have already announced that they are to challenge again in 1987, Canada *making the proviso that* the cup races must remain in Newport, but Italy is happy to race anywhere.

CHALLENGER SEMI-FINALS: (not including yesterday's races)

		W.	L. Pts
Australia II	7	1	7
Victory 83	6	2	6
Azzurra	3	5	3
Canada	0	8	0

OTHER RESULT: Australia II beat Azzurra (Italy) by 1 min 39 sec.

FOOTBALL

Ardiles out for month

Osvaldo Ardiles, Tottenham Hotspur's Argentine midfield player, will miss the first month of *the season* with an injury suffered in a testimonial match for the club's former manager, Bill Nicholson, on Sunday. During the 1–1 draw against West Ham Ardiles injured the leg which be broke earlier in the year.

An x-ray revealed that there was no new fracture. "The leg just took a bit of a jolt on the spot where it was *broken*", the Tottenham manager, Keith Burkinshaw, said. "You don't like to lose people like Ardiles at the start of the season but things could have been a lot worse. He should be back in contention in just under a month."

● Fulham's future could be in doubt if a scheme to build a multimillion pound stand is not approved, the club's financial director, Brian Dalton, said yesterday. "The debts are getting worse and we *must find* a way of paying them", he said.

Private developers want to build the stand and up to 60 luxury flats at the Cottage end of the ground. Before building can start permission must be granted by the Church Commissioners, who own *the* ground, Hammersmith Council and the Greater London Council.

● Luton Town sold their defender, Richard Money, to Portsmouth for £55,000 yesterday

IN BRIEF

Record for Carey again

Caracus (Reuter) – Rick Carey, of the United States, set a world record for the 100 metres backstroke for the third time in just over two weeks when he won in 55.19 seconds at the PanAmerican Games yesterday.

HANDBALL: The British Handball Association have awarded the British championship playoff to the Scottish side, East Kilbride (Paul Harrison writes). Brentwood 72 were delayed on their way to meet East Kilbride at the end of last season when a motorway service area was sealed off because of a bomb scare. When they failed to arrive on time, the match was initially awarded to the Scots. The English champions appealed, a replay was ordered, but then overruled, and then a final appeal was rejected.

OLYMPIC GAMES: El Salvador's national Olympic Committee *has* been re-admitted to the Olympic movement, the International Olym*pic Committee said* in Lausanne, yesterday. El Salvador was "provisionally suspended" from the IOC in December last year,

HOCKEY: Australia beat New Zealand 4-2 to emerge strong title contenders in a five-nation international tournament in Kuala Lumpur. They raced to a 3-0 lead in seven minutes and New Zealand never *recovered. Pakistan,* the World Cup champions, proved too strong for Malaysia, winning 2-0.

TENNIS


Return to sender: Miss Navratilova beating Mrs Lloyd

Birthday present in the shape of McEnroe

Mats Wilander's 6-4, 6-3 victory over the top-seeded John McEnroe in the Association of Tennis Professionals championship at Mason, Ohio, on Sunday has *pushed the 19-year-old Swede* to top place in the grand prix points positions. Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, whom Wilander beat in the semi-finals, is in second place.

Wilander, who was 19 yesterday is a top clay court player but on Sunday he showed his versatility by taking his first hard court championhsip with a victory over the *world's leading player.*

"This was the best I've seen him play on this type of court," McEnroe, the 1981 winner and three-time United States open champion, said. "He served much better than I though and volleyed better. He played aggressively. I couldn't get on top of him. If this is an indication of things to come it's going *to be tough playing him.*"

Wilander played all facets of the game well in the 90-minute match. *In six of his 10 service games* he had at least one ace or service winner. He started the match with an ace and finished with six. McEnroe, a renowned big server, had seven.

LEADING PLACINGS: 1, M Wilander (Swe), 1,781; 2, I Lendl (Cz), 1,719; 3, J McEnroe (US), 1,630; 4, Y Noah (Fr), 1,562; 5, J Connors (US), 1,420; 6, J Arias (US), 1,340; 7, Higueras (Sp), 1,294; 8, J-L Clerc (Arg), 1,055; 9, K Curren (SA), 773; 10, S Mayer (US), 765.

● Ilie Nastase, of Romania, has been fined $8,500 and suspended for 42 days after a dispute with an umpire at Stowe, Vermont. Last Tuesday, in the same tournament, he was fined $2,500 for abusive language and destroying his racket.

● Pam Shriver, the American top seed, has pulled out of a New Jersey tournament because of a shoulder injury.

STOWE (Vermont): Grand Prix tournament: *Final: J Fitzgerald (Aus) bt V Amritraj (Ind)* 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.
TORONTO: Canadian Open: Finals: M Navratilova (US) bt C Lloyd (US) 6-4, 4-6, 6-1; A Jaeger and A Hobbs (GB) bt R Fairbank (SA) and C Reynolds (US) 6-4, 5-7, 7-5.
MAHWAH (New Jersey): $150,000 women's tournament: First round: H Sukova (Cz) bt C Vanier (Fr) 6-3, 6-3; W White (US) bt K Skronska (Cz) 4-6, 6-1 (ret); *D Gilbert (US)* bt L Arraya (Peru) 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; P Delhees (Switz) bt V Nelson (US) 7-5, 6-2.

CYCLING

Doyle back on the right track

By John Wilcockson

The first 14 finals in the 1983 world track championships takes place tonight at Zurich. There is no British representative in the one kilometre time-trial, which opens the programme.

Schmidtke, of West Germany, will defend the title he won at Leicester last year, and there will be considerable support for him from the Swiss crowd against his main rivals who are all Eastern European. The favourite is the former champion Thoms, of East Germany, and his countryman, Malchow. The other fancied rider is the young Soviet, Panfilov. A time around 1min 6sec should win the kilometre on the 333.3 metres concrete track in Oerlikon, which has recently been resurfaced.

Three British riders compete in the amateur men's sprint championship which comes to its climax on Thursday night. Mark Barry, the national champion, aged 19, reached the eighth finals in 1982. He is aiming higher this year.

The surprise of this tournament could be Mark Gourski, the American champion. This season, Gourski has beaten the world champion, Kopylov, of the Soviet Union.

Britain has greater hopes of medals in the professional keirin and the amatuer 4,000 metres pursuit, the finals of which take place tomorrow. Terry Tinsley, in his first professional season, won three national titles earlier this month, including the keirin and is therefore one of our best prospects.

In the pursuit, another triple British champion, Shaun Wallace, needs the confidence of a fast qualifying time, perhaps under 4min 50sec, if he is to make progress tomorrow.

In the 5,000 metres professional pursuit, the finals of which are on Friday, two British riders have hopes of success. The former world champion, *Tony Doyle*, seems to have recovered from being beaten by Sean Yates in the recent national championship. Yates, in contrast, is not fully fit after suffering from a virus.

PROGRAMME: *Today: Amateur one kilometre.* Tomorrow: Professional keirin and amateur pursuit. Thursday: Amateur sprint, amateur motor-paced and women's sprint. Friday: Amateur team pursuit and professional pursuit. Saturday: Women's pursuit, amateur tandem sprint and professional points race. Sunday: Amateur points race, professional sprint and professional motor-pace.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

County championship (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)

SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Derbyshire.
FOLKESTONE: Kent v Warwickshire.
LORD'S: Middlesex v Somerset.
NORTHAMPTON: *Northamptonshire v Lancashire.*
HOVE: Sussex v Surrey.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Hampshire.
BRADFORD: Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire.

Minor counties championship

Nantwich: Cheshire v Devon; Weymouth: Dorset v Cornwall; Keynsham: Somerset II v Oxfordshire.

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Second round, first leg: Meadowbank Thistle v Partick Thistle; Montrose v Dundee.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath v Kidderminster; *Enfield v Trowbridge;* Frickley v Bangor City; Runcorn v Gateshead; Wealdstone v Yeovil.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: *Carshalton v Hendon;* Dulwich Hamlet v Wycombe; Harrow v Billericay; Staines v Slough; Sutton v Bromley; Tooting and Mitcham v Hitchin; Walthamstow v Barking; Worthing v Wokingham. First division: *Cheshunt v Kingstonian; Farnborough v* Windsor and Eton; Metropolitan Police v Walton and Hersham; Wembley v Maidenhead United; Woking v Epsom and Ewell. Second division: Dorking v Ware; Epping v Newbury; Finchley v Corinthian-Casuals; Hemel Hempstead v Egham; Horsham v Grays; Southall v Eastbourne; Uxbridge v Basildon (7.45).

NORTHERN *PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley v* Hyde; Grantham v Burton; Macclesfield v Sth. Liverpool; Matlock v Gainsborough; Morecambe v Horwich; Rhyl v Marine; Stafford v Buxton; Witton v Oswestry.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: *First round, first leg:* A.P. Leamington v Bedworth; Aylesbury v Milton Keynes; Banbury v Dunstable; Bridgwater v Witney; Bromsgrove v Redditch; *Canterbury v Hastings;* Chatham v Dartford; Crawley v Gravesend; Dudley v Oldbury; Fisher v *Erith* and Belvedere; Gloucester v Forest Green; Hillingdon v Basingstoke; Moor Green v Tamworth (6.30); Rushden v King's Lynn; Salisbury v Gosport; Thanet v Dover; Tonbridge v Welling; V.S. Rugby v Chelmsford.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead v Horley; Chalfont St. Peter v Kingsbury; Chertsey v Camberley; *Haringey v Edgware;* Harwich and Parkeston v Hoddesdon (7.45); Marlow v Berkhamsted; Thatcham v Wolverton; Whyteleafe v Redhill.

IRISH CUP: Ballymena v Larne (6.45); Bangor v Glentoran (6.45); Cliftonville v Coleraine (6.45); Crusaders v Distillery (6.45); Lingfield v Carrick Rangers.

OTHER MATCH: East Ham v West Ham XI (6.30).

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Strum Graz 2, Wiener Sportklub 1; Austria Salzburg 1, Innsbruck 1; Rapid Vienna 0, S C Eisenstadt 0; Admira Wacker 0, Graz AK 0; S C Wausiedl 0, Austria Vienna 2; St Veit 2, Vöest Linz 0; Linz ASK 4, Austria Klagenfurt 1; Favoritner 1, Union Wels 2.

BULGARIA LEAGUE: Levski Spartak 2, Beroe 1; Botev 2, Haskovo 0; Chernomorets 2, Shoumen 0; Sekestia 0, Cherno More 0; Lokomotiv Sofia 1, Sliven 1; ZSKA Spartak 1, Slavia 1; Tarakiya 4, Lokomotiv Plovdiv 2; Etar 1, CSKA 3.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA LEAGUE: Zilina 0, Banik Ostrava 0; Bohemians Prague 1, Dukla Prague 4; Tatran Presov 0, Dukla Banska Bystrica 1; *RH Cheb 3, Slovan Bratislava 4;* Inter Bratislava 1, Lokomotiva Kosice 0; Spartak Trnava 4, Slavia Prague 1; Vitkovice 1, Union Teplice 0; Sparta Prague 2 Plastika Nitra 1.

DANISH LEAGUE: Kolding 1, Vejle 2; Naestved 1, Frem 3; B.1903 Copenhagen 2, Lyngby 4; Ikast 1, Herning 1; Aarhus 3, Broenshoej 1; Esbjerg 1, OB Odense 2; Brondby 1, Hvidovre 0; B.93 3, Koge 0.

DUTCH LEAGUE: Volendam 1, Feyenoord 4; Utrecht 1, Ajax 1; PEC Zwolle 3 Haarlem 0; Sparta 1, AZ'67 1; Willem II 3, Groningen 4; Helmond 1, Fortuna Sittard 1; Den Bosch 1, Roda 1; Excelsior 0, PSV Eindhoven 3; DS'79 Dordrecht 2, Go-Ahead Eagles 2.

EAST GERMAN LEAGUE: Union Berlin 3, Karl-Zeiss Jena 3; Dynamo Dresden 2, Karl-Marx Stadt 1; Chemie Halle 2, Chemie Leipzig 1; Lokomotive Leipzig 2, Vorwärts Frankfurt 1; Hansa Rostock 0, Dynamo Berlin 4; Wismut Aue 3, Stahl Riesa 1; Magdeburg 2, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1.

FRENCH LEAGUE: Auxerre 5, Brest 0; Monaco 3, St-Etienne 1; Bordeaux 1, Toulon 0; Lille 2, Nantes 0; Rennes 2, Rouen 1; Sochaux 0, Laval 1; Bastia 2, Lens 2; Nancy 3, Strasbourg 2; Paris Saint Germain 2, *Metz* 0; Nimes 3, Toulouse 0.

HUNGARIAN LEAGUE: Volan 2, Csepel 5; Azombathely 2, Pecs 0; Szeged 4, Ujpest Dozsa 1; Raba Gyor 2, Tatabanya 2; Vasas 1, Nyiregyhaza 0; MTK-VM 0, Honved 2; Zalaegerszeg 1, Videoton 0.

SOVIET LEAGUE: Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 2, Dynamo Kiev 1; Zhalgiris Vilnius 2, Central Army SC 1; Shakhtyor Donetsk 1, Metallist Kharkov 0; Nistru Kishinev 1, Torpedo Kutaisi 2.

SWISS LEAGUE: Bellinzona 0, Grasshoppers 2; Lucerne 3, La Chaux-de-Fonds 2; Neuchatel Xamax 3, Lausanne 0; St Gallen 4, Basle 2; Vevey 0, Aarau 0; Wettingen 1, Sion 2; Young Boys 2, Servette 1; Zurich 5, Chiasso 1.

TURKISH LEAGUE: Fenerbahce 2, Boluspor 0; Kocaeli 1, Bursaspor 1; Genclerbirligi 1, Ankaragücü 0; Antalyaspor 0, Besiktas 0; Galatasaray 4, Karagumruk 0; Trabzonspor 3, Zonguldakspor 1; Sariyer 3, Orduspor 2; Denizlispor 1, Sakaryaspor 1; Adanaspor 0, Adana Demirspor 0.

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Kaiserslautern 2, VfB Stuttgart 2; Bayer Uerdingen 5, Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Eintracht Brunswick 3, Waldhof Mannheim 2; Kickers Offenbach 4, Borussia Moenchengladbach 3; Arminia Bielefeld 1 Bayern Munich 3; Bayer Leverkusen 3, Nuremberg 0; Borussia Dortmund 1, Hamburg 2; Werder Bremen 5, VfL Bochum 2.

YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Red Star Belgrade 0, Osijek 0; Dynamo Vinkovci 2, Vardar Skopje 0; Velez Mostar 2, Celik Zenica 0; Sloboda Tuzla 2, Olimpija Ljubljana 0; Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 2, Dynamo Zagreb 1; Buducnost Titograd 2, Rijeka 0; Pristina 2, Partizan Belgrade 1; Hajduk Split 0, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0; Radnicki Nis 1, Sarajevo 3.

NORWEGIAN LEAGUE: Bryne 0, Brann 2; SK 0, Moss 3; Hamarkameratene 1, Vaalerengen 3; Lillestroem 1, Viking 1; Mjoendalen 0, Kongsvinger 0; Start 1, Rosenborg 1.

POLISH LEAGUE: Szombierki Bytom 3, Cracovia 2; Slask Wroclaw 0, Gornik Walbrzych 3; Baltyk Gdynia 0, Motor Lublin 1; Pogon Szczecin 2, LKS Lodz 0; Widzew Lodz 2, Lech Poznan 0; GKS Katowice 0, Ruch Chorzow 2; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0, Legia Warsaw 4; Wisla Crakow 2, Gornik Zabrze 2.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Toronto Blizzard 2, Montreal Manic 1; Tulsa Roughnecks 3, Team America 2; New York Cosmos 5, Chicago Sting 3

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE:
Toronto Blue Jays 7, Boston Red Sox 3; New York Yankees 2, California Angels 1; Kansas City Royals 5, *Baltimore Orioles 3; Minnesota* Twins 4, Detroit Tigers 3; Seattle Mariners 7, Cleveland Indians 2; Milwaukee Brewers 7, Oakland Athletics 1; Chicago White Sox 3, Texas Rangers 1.

Eastern division	W	L	Pct	GB
Baltimore Orioles	69	51	.575	–
Milwaukee Brewers	70	52	.574	–
Detroit Tigers	68	53	.562	1 1/2
Toronto Blue Jays	69	54	.561	1 1/2
New York Yankees	67	54	.554	2 1/2
Boston Red Sox	59	63	.484	11
Cleveland Indians	52	71	.423	18 1/2

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago White Sox	68	53	.562	–
Kansas City Royals	59	61	.492	8 1/2
Oakland Athletics	60	65	.480	10
Texas Rangers	58	64	.475	10 1/2
California Angels	57	66	.463	12
Minnesota Twins	53	72	.424	17
Seattle Mariners	47	76	.382	22

NATIONAL LEAGUE:
Cincinnati Reds 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 4; St Louis Cardinals 5, Houston Astros 2; Atlanta Braves 11, *Chicago Cubs 9;* Los Angeles Dodgers 6, Philadelphia Phillies 0; New York Mets 4, San Francisco Giants 3; Montreal Expos 3, San Diego Padres 0 and 2–5.

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia Phillies	63	57	.525	–
Pittsburgh Pirates	63	58	.521	1/2
Montreal Expos	61	60	.504	3 1/2
St Louis Cardinals	60	61	.504	3 1/2
Chicago Cubs	54	69	.439	10 1/2
New York Mets	51	71	.418	13

Western Division	*W*	*L*	*Pct*	*GB*
Atlanta Braves	74	50	.597	–
Los Angeles Dodgers	69	52	.570	3 1/2
Houston Astros	63	59	.516	10
San Diego Padres	62	62	.500	12
San Francisco Giants	57	67	.460	17
Cincinnati Reds	57	69	.458	17 1/2

HOCKEY

KUALA LUMPAR: Five nation tournament: Australia 4, New Zealand 2; Pakistan 2, Malaysia 0.

SWIMMING

CARACAS: Pan-American Games: Men's 100m backstroke: 1, R Carey (US), 55.19sec (world record).

ATHLETICS

FALMOUTH, Massachusetts: Falmouth Road race (7 miles): Men: 1, J Nzau (Tan), 32min 20sec; 2, S Kigen (Ken), 32:27; 3, M Curp (US), 32:29. Women: 1, J Benoit (US), 36min 29sec; 2, N Rooks (US), 36:47; L Moller (NZ), 37:23.

CHICAGO: 10k race: 1, N Rose (GB), 28min 47sec; 2, J Wellerding (US), 3, D Skarda (US). Women: 1, J Ebile (US), 34min 28sec; 2, J Klecker (US), 34:24; 3, K Merritt (US).

YACHTING

BRONWERSHAVEN, Netherlands: International cadet world championship: Fourth race: 1, G Parada (Arg); 2, R Drontmann (Neth); 3, S Ripoll (Arg). British placings: 12, Vinas; 13, Catchpole; 25, Mitchell. Overall: 1, Parada; 2, Drontmann; 3, Ripoll. British placings: 11, Vinas; 22, Catchpole; 23, Mitchell; 27, Townsend; 38, Stead.

GOLF

DENVER: Leading final scores: 271: D January, 70, 65, 67, 69. 275: W Casper, 66, 69, 69, 71; D Sanders, 69, 69, 67, 70. 277: A Palmer, 68, 69, 72, 68. 279: R Funseth, 72, 69, 70, 68; J Ferree, 73, 68, 68, 70. 280: G Dickinson, 69, 74, 68, 69; G Littler, 70, 69, 68, 73. 281: M Barber, 69, 71, 71, 70; J Fleck, 68, 72, 69, 72.

SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO: Women's World Championship: Leading final scores: (US unless stated): 282: J Carner 73, 73, 67, 69. 284: A Okamoto (Jap) 71, 68, 75, 70. 288: P Bradley 72, 73, 70, 73. 289: D White 70, 73, 70, 73. 290: P Sheehan 75, 74, 69, 72. 294: J Stephenson (Aus) 71, 72, 75, 76. 299: A Miller 73, 71, 77, 78; S Haynie 70, 75, 75, 79. 300: H Stacy 79, 72, 75, 74; J Coles 76, 72, 76, 76. 305: A Alcott 76, 76, 74, 79. 306: B Huke 74, 75, 78, 79.

CRICKET: FLOOD COULD SEND SOMERSET TO A STICKY END

Injury problem for Middlesex but thunderstorm brings ray of hope

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: Somerset, with nine second innings wickets in hand, are 79 runs ahead of Middlesex.

A torrential thunderstorm flooded Lord's yesterday afternoon and left the pitch, although it had been covered, looking like a paddy-field. If it is still damp today, Middlesex could yet force a win, though the Gods, it seems, are conspiring against them.

Butcher, already out for the season, has now been joined by Slack, who goes into hospiital later this week for a cartilage operation, while Gatting and Cowans, being on Test duty, will both be missing from Middlesex's next two tches. Not that on his present form Cowans will be a great loss. His tally of wickets for the season is 19, at 36 apiece.

The fact that parts of the pavilion, including the Long Room, were awash ill give an idea of the ferocity of yesterday's storm and the speed with which the outfield drained showed just how parched it had been. The pitch was afected by a regular wave of water running down the hill and under the covers. Today we could have a sticky dog. It is a happy thought, and one to give Middlesex hope.

Yesterday, at the end of a good morning's cricket, Middlesex were 238 for nine, having started at 106 for four. When they batted on afterwards, in the hope of picking up a third batting point, Cowans soon threw his wicket away. Without a fifth-wicket partnership of 102 between Gatting and Emburey, scored at a run a minute, the Middlesex innings would have been a soory affair. For half an hour yestereday Somerset bowled rubbish. Of the first 32 runs, scored in six overs, 28 came in boundaries, mostly off long hops. Emburey's hooking was scarcely less vivid than Gatting's. Botham, sparing a knee, bowled shorter than anyone.

Gatting's fifth hundredth of the season contained 15 fours and two sixes. By the time he yorked himself, going down the pitch to Marks, he was playing so easily that he must, or should, have had his eye on a big hundred. Having come in at 25 for two he left at 193 for five.

Emburey stayed on almost until lunch, using his feet to drive Marks handsomely and sometimes high. In his last nine championship innings he has made just short of 400 runs, mostly when they have been needed. He has to be thought of as an all-rounder now, an accomplished off-spinner and a batsman

Both Gatting and Emburey were dropped by Botham at slip off Garner, neither of them an easy chance. Gatting's was on Saturday evening when he had made four, Emburey's yesterday when he was eight, low to Botham's right. The six wickets which Middlesex lost yesterday all went to spin, three each to Booth, and Marks. Booth, is a 19-year-old Yorkshireman in his first season with Somerset, who, like his Yorkshire namesake of a couple of generations ago, bowls slow orthodox left-arm.

Somerset had batted for 100 minutes when the heavens opened. Daniel bowled fast and pretty well, and not as short as Cowans. Incensed at having failed to get a decision against Lloyds for a catch at the wicket, he at once caused Roebuck's retirement with a nasty crack on the thumb. Roebuck may be out for a week. Having shown a nice touch off his legs against the faster bowlers, Lloyds was leg-before to Emburey, sweeping, whereupon Richards produced his own blend of thunder and lightning. The real thing came after he had been in for 20 minutes.

SOMERSET: First innings: 249 (Emburey 5 for 54)

Second innings

J W Lloyds l-b-w b Emburey	32
P M Roebuck retired hurt	10
R L Ollis not out	7
I V A Richards not out	17
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 5)	6
Total (1 wkt)	72

N F M Popplewell, I T Botham, V J Marks, T Gard, M R Davis, J Garner and S C Booth to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–49.

MIDDLESEX: First innings

G D Barlow c Ollis b Davis	18
A Miller l-b-w b Davis	[illegible]
K P Tomlins b Garner	[illegible]
*M W Gatting b Marks	105
C T Radley l-b-w b Garner	11
J E Emburey c Botham b Booth	[illegible]
†P R Downton c and b Marks	[illegible]
N F Williams c and b Booth	[illegible]
P H Edmonds c and b Booth	[illegible]
W W Daniel not out	17
N G Cowans l-b-w b Marks	[illegible]
Extras (b 4, n-b 5)	[illegible]
Total (82.5 overs)	242

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–25, 3–35, 4–81, 5–193, 6–195, 7–208, 8–210, 9–213, 10–242.

BOWLING: Garner 18-4-63-2; Davis 13-3-69-2; Booth 12-3-21-3; Marks 18.5-2-58-3; Botham 6-1-23-0.

Umpires: F W Holder and R Palmer.

Johnson takes his four-square guard

By Peter Marson

FOLKSTONE: Kent, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, need 149 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Warwickshire.

With Warwickshire poised for the kill, Kent's batsmen will have to excel if they are to avoid defeat today. Benson, a success in the first innings, was batting well in company with Tavaré last evening as Kent, following on, scored 53 for the loss of Taylor in 65 minutes before the close.

Johnson, who included 14 fours in his best innings this season of 79, made in 89 minutes, was another success, though these three and the rest are sure to be tested by Gifford, who helped himself to six wickets for 85 runs yesterday.

If the weather failed to equal that of the previous day, the sun still shone and it was pleasantly warm, which must have confounded the weather forecasters who had suggested rain. We do appear to have been lucky because by midmorning the St Lawrence ground 20 miles up the road was said to be under water.

The pitch's character was generally thought to be unstable and untrustworth. Warwickshire, who had made 403 for six from 108 overs by the close on Saturday, chose to continue batting. After 80 minutes, by which time another 67 runs had been added, Warwickshire declared at the fall of the eigth wicket – Amiss's – at 470. Amiss had remained a thorn in Kent's side throughout 374 minutes, hitting two sixes and 17 fours in an innings of 164.

Kent's initial target was the distant one of scoring 321 runs to avoid the probability of being asked to follow on. When Taylor shuffled across to fall leg-before in the seventh over, bowled by Willis, Gifford at the other end had taken over from Old. He was to remain in harness, pausing only to take lunch and tea, until Kent's innings closed at 5.13. By then Gifford had bowled 30.5 overs and had been acknowledged as Kent's executioner as the remaining nine wickets fell for 237 runs.

Old had had a part to play here but in a Jekyll and Hyde performance his three wickets cost him dear, 107 runs to be precise. Baptiste, whom Old bowled, became the first of his wickets, which was particularly satisfying because Baptiste, profiting from some lovely strokes, had begun to take root. So Old's 2,000th wicket was one of some importance.

At one point, when Gifford's threat so terrified the batsmen that four wickets fell to him for three runs in 33 balls, Kent had seemed certain to shrivel and die in an inglorious end. Yet there was something comforting and reassuring in Johnson's four-square frame and in his purposeful stride as he took guard.

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings

T A Lloyd c Taylor b Underwood	30
K D Smith c Cowdrey b Underwood	13
A I Kallicharran c Dilley b Underwood	111
D L Amiss c Tavaré b Cowdrey	18
†G W Humpage c Knott b Cowdrey	18
R I H B Dyer c Aslett b Underwood	25
C M Old c Knott b Underwood	16
D A Thorne b Dilley	23
C Lethbridge not out	20
Extras (b 4, l-b 12, n-b 34)	50
Total (8 wkts dec)	470

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–19, 2–84, 3–217, 4–247, 5–332, 6–363, 7–429, 8–470.

BOWLING: Dilley 26–4–77–1; Ellison 20–1–60–0; Underwood 38–7–113–5; Johnson 21–7–61–0; Baptiste 13–2–72–0; Cowdrey 9.2–2–37–2.

KENT: First innings

N R Taylor l-b-w b Willis	13
M R Benson b Gifford	42
*C J Tavaré l-b-w b Gifford	25
D G Aslett c Smith b Gifford	1
C S Cowdrey b Gifford	0
E A Baptiste b Old	38
†A P E Knott c Lloyd b Old	27
G W Johnson not out	79
R M Ellison l-b-w b Old	1
G R Dilley c Old b Gifford	23
D L Underwood c Lloyd b Gifford	6
Extras (b 3, l-b 1, n-b 9)	13
Total (85.5 overs)	268

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–31, 2–73, 3–83, 4–83, 5–90, 6–150, 7–159, 8–161, 9–242, 10–268.

BOWLING: Willis 12–4–44–1; Old 21–3–107–3; Gifford 30.5–5–85–6; Lethbridge 2–0–19–0.

Second innings

N R Taylor c Humpage b Willis	3
M R Benson not out	27
*C J Tavaré not out	22
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt)	53

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5.

Bonus points Kent 3 Warwicks 4.

Umpires: D G L Evans and P B Wright.

It's more palatable with fish fingers

By Alan Gibson

WORCESTER: Worcestershire, with eight second innings wickets in hand, are 129 runs behind Hampshire.

Those who had been here on Saturday when Hampshire had scored 359 for nine, warned that the pitch was likely to go. But there had been a thunderstorm on Sunday, and these things have their effect on even covered pitches. I felt there was a chance that, a shade damper, it might settle down. In this I was not altogether wrong. But after Hampshire had lost their last wicket at 365, Worcestershire were always struggling to avoid the follow-on.

Ormrod was first out, caught at the wicket off Marshall, a good diving catch by Parks. This turned out to be Marshall's only wicket of the innings but you would not have guessed it at the time. He nearly had McEvoy caught in the gully, and then he hit Neale on the elbow, a nasty blow. Neale had to retire, in pain, and did not bat again. Then Malone had McEvoy caught in the slips.

Curtis and Patel made a stand, but Patel was bowled by Malone shortly before lunch; the score at the interval was 79 for three, 29 overs bowled. In the afternoon the spinners were on, Cowley potentially the most dangerous; but Smith also had a bowl, and even his captain. Smith, with his little off breaks, at one point had taken two for two in four overs. He was later cut down to a more realistic size by Ellcock, who hit him for four sixes, and made the highest score of his career. After the main batting had gone – only Curtis, with a careful innings, improving his reputation – Worcestershire decided that their best chance of getting some runs was to slog.

The pitch gave some turn to the spinners, some uneven bounce to the faster men. It was not an easy pitch, but neither was it a demon. The trouble really was, as my colleague from the *Daily Telegraph* observed, that Worcestershire batted under a sense of impending doom. You will remember a story by Woodhouse called, *Jeeves and the Impending Doom.* The impending doom in that case, as I remember, was Aunt Agatha, Bertie Wooster's formidable aunt. Jeeves saved his master because Jeeves had brains, and practically lived on fish. Neale, who I am glad to say has broken no bones, should order his team a stiff fish and chips all round.

Perhaps he handed round a few fish fingers in the evening, because Worcestershire batted better the second time; though not sufficiently to prevent Aunt Agatha striking again.

Hampshire: First innings

C G Greenidge st Humphries b Illingworth	95
C L Smith c McEvoy b Perryman	28
M C J Nicholas c Perryman b Illingworth	27
T E Jesty c D'Oliveira b Illingworth	27
V P Terry l-b-w b Perryman	17
*N E J Pocock st Humphries b Illingorth	57
M D Marsall c Ormrod b Perryman	37
N G Cowley c and b Perryman	10
I M Tremlett l-b-w b Ellcock	10
†R J Parks l-b-w b Pridgeon	39
S J Malone not out	7
Extras (b4, l-b8, w1)	13
Total ()	365

Score at 100 overs 313 for 8 wkts.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—44, 2—131, 3—158, 4—191, 5—203, 6—274, 7—300, 8—308, 9—350, 10—365.

BOWLING: Ellcock 19-5-80-1; Pridgeon 28.3-4-77-1; Perryman 32-8-81-4; Illingworth 35-7-104-4.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

J A Ormrod c Parks, b Marshall	2
M S A McEvoy c Pocock, b Malone	4
*P A Neale ret hurt	10
D N Patel b Malone	12
T S Curtis c sub b Smith	46
D B D'Oliveira b Cowley	11
†D J Humphries c Pocock b Smith	11
R K Illingworth not out	9
R M Ellcock c Terry b Cowley	36
S P Perryman run out	0
A P Pridgeon c Terry b Cowley	22
Extras (b 3, l-b 5, n-b 4)	12
Total (74.5 overs)	175

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–20, 3–60, 4–89, 5–101, 6–104, 7–147, 8–147, 9–175.

BOWLING: Marshall, 13-3-34-1; Malone, 13-3-35-2; Tremlett 13-7-22-0; Cowley 22.5-11-26-3; Smith 11-5-39-2; Pocock, 2-0-7-0.

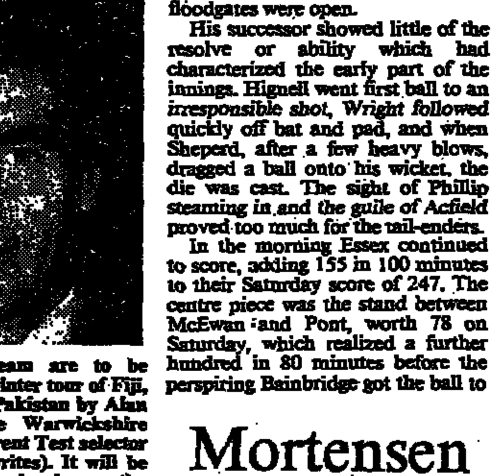
Second Innings

J A Ormrod l-b-w b Marshall	6
M S A McEvoy l-b-w b Marshall	22
D N Patel not out	21
T S Curtis not out	1
Extras (b8, w3)	11
Total (2 wkts)	61

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–58.

Bonus points Worcs 1, Hants 4.

Umpires: D O Oslear and R Julian.



McEwan hits a four for 181 (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Perspiration takes Essex to the top

By Peter Ball

COLCHESTER: Essex (24 pts) beat Gloucestershire (2) by an innings and 37 runs.

Essex's pursuit of the county championship is coming to a climax at the crucial moment. Yesterday, after a lot of hard work and not a little perspirtion under a blazing sun, they claimed the 24 points which take them to the top of the table for the first time this season.

There is no better time to take the lead than in the last lap and Essex's strong run has coincided nicely with Middlesex's temporary decline, yesterday's rain in London only exacerbating matters for the previous leaders.

Whether the news of the Lord's thunderstorm was broken to the Essex players at tea-time may be a matter for conjecture but after an unrewarding afternoon their bowlers returned to their task with renewed vigour. The remaining eight wickets fell for 65 runs, Essex winning 15 minutes into the extra half-hour.

Gloucestershire made untroubled progress to 200 for the loss of two wickets, Broad hitting an impressive cetury and finding good support from Stovold, Bainbridge and Romaines.

Romaines's departure began the collapse as he got himself tangled up hooking Lever, to give a simple catch to square leg. When Broad followed, two overs from the former England fast bowler later, attempting to drive, and getting an edge for the first time in the afternoon, the floodgates were open.

His successor showed little of the resolve or ability which had characterized the early part of the innings. Hignell went first ball to an irresponsible shot, Wright followed quickly off bat and pad, and when Sheperd, after a few heavy blows, dragged a ball onto his wicket, the die was cast. The sight of Phillip steaming in and the guile of Acfield proved too much for the tail-enders.

In the morning Essex continued to score, adding 155 in 100 minutes to their Saturday score of 247. The centre piece was the stand between McEwan and Pont, worth 78 on Saturday, which realized a further hundred in 80 minutes before the perspiring Bainbridge got the ball to come back and defeat McEwan's attempted cut.

Any expectation that Gloucestershire would succumb as quietly a second time was quickly dismissed as Stovold and Broad began with almost the same freedom as their Essex counterparts, the ball speeding to the short boundaries over the fast outfield.

Thirty-four came in the 25 minutes before lunch and the partnership was worth 52 in 12 overs when Essex made their first breakthrough. Stovold hooked Lever, not for the first time, but Pont raced round from long leg to hold a two-handed catch at full stretch.

The next three wickets were to be equally hard earned as first Bainbridge, and then Romaines, took up Stovold's cudgel alongside Broad, whose strokes were the most pleasing feature of Gloucestershire's display. But just when Essex may have been having vision of a repeat of their frustrations against Middlesex, Bainbridge was winkled out.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First innings, 82 (Phillips 6 for 19).

Second innings

A W Stovold c Pont B Lever	26
B C Broad c D East b Lever	109
D Bainbridge c Hardie b Acfield	29
P W Romaines c Hardie c Lever	32
A J Wright c Fletcher b Acfield	22
*A J Hignell c Hardie b Lever	0
J N Shepherd b Phillip	14
D A Graveney c Gladwin b Phillip	1
†R C Russell not out	15
J H Childs c Lever b Phillip	0
G E Sainsbury c Gooch b Acfield	6
Extras (l-b 10, n-b 1)	11
Total	265

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–52, 2–125, 3–200, 4–211, 5–211, 6–233, 7–243, 8–244, 9–244.

BOWLING: Lever 22-2-60-4; Phillips 18-2-88-3; Acfield 34.5-11-67-3; Turner 10-3-29-0.

ESSEX: First innings

G A Gooch c Shepherd b Sainsbury	7
C Gladwin c Russell b Bainbridge	35
B R Hardie c Stovold b Graveney	62
K S McEwan b Bainbridge	181
*K W R Fletcher c Russell b Bainbridge	1
K R Pont not out	78
N Phillip st Russell b Childs	0
S Turner not out	14
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 3)	6
Total (6 wkts dec, 95.5 overs)	384

D E East, K J Lever and D L Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–67, 3–168, 4–169, 5–247, 6–348.

BOWLING: Sainsbury 18–4–67–1; Shepherd 12–1–84–0; Bainbridge 26.5–6–110–3; Childs 19–0–81–1; Graveney 20–8–36–1.

Umpires: W E Alley and C T Spencer.

Injuries hit New Zealand

LEICESTER: New Zealanders beat Leicestershire by eight wickets.

New Zealand's hopes of squaring the test series were hit yesterday with the news that their opener John Wright and their wicketkeeper Ian Smith are both doubtful for Trent Bridge on Thursday.

Wright, broke a toe on Sunday and New Zealands problems mounted when Smith, diving full length for a catch, broke the little finger of his right hand.

"Smith's is the more serious injury", said Peter Borrie, the team doctor. "He will be trying it out tomorrow with a plastic shield on. But his chances of playing at Trent Bridge don't look too good."

Wright, New Zealand's 29-year-old left hander, has only a slightly better chance of being fit. "He is in a lot of pain at the moment, but is having treatment and taking pain killers. We are optimistic he might be able to bat with it strapped up if the pain eases in time", said Borrie.

If Wright fails to make it, the Kiwis have a useful looking replacement in reserve opener Trevor Franklin, who hit 61 in the first innings and followed it up with a splendid unbeaten 98

Leicester collapsed from an overnight 43 for three to 134 for nine, and but for a defiant last wicket partnership of 64 between Les Taylor and Jonathan Agnew, the New Zealanders would have won earlier.

Set 215 to win the tourists made it comfortably

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 281 for 5 dec (B F Davison 123 not out N E Briers 57 J P Addison 51)

Second innings

J C Balderstone c sub b Coney	18
J P Addison c Franklin b Bracewell	16
N G B Cook b Bracewell	0
N E Briers c Cairns b Snedden	2
D I Gower c Coney b Bracewell	17
B F Davison b Bracewell	16
P B Clift c sub b Chatfield	22
*R W Tolchard b Bracewell	25
J F Steele c M Crowe b Chatfield	8
J P Agnew b Cairns	26
L B Taylor not out	37
Extras (l-b6, n-b6)	12
Total	198

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–38, 2–38, 3–38, 4–45, 5–63, 6–102, 7–102, 8–128, 9–134, 10–198.

BOWLING: Snedden 12-0-80-5; Chatfield 14-2-44-2; Bracewell 24-7-80-5; Coney 3-1-6-1; Cairns 3.4-0-10-1.

NEW ZEALANDERS: First innings, 265 for 8 dec (T J Franklin 61, B A edgar 54, Clift 4 for 35).

Second innings

T J Franklin not out	98
B A Edgar st Tolchard b Steele	33
M D Crowe b Cook	22
J V Coney not out	50
Extras (lb12, nb1)	13
Total ()	216

J G Wright, J J Crowe, I D Smith, J D Bracewell, and M C Snedden did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–73, 2–101.

BOWLING: Agnew 11-1-35-0; Clift 5-0-20-0; Cook 17-5-55-1; Steele 18-4-52-1; Balderstone 7-0-31-0; 1.5-0-6-0.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and A G T Whitehead.

Dark clouds gathering over Smith's future

By Richard Streeton

HOVE: Sussex, with three first innings wickets in hand, are 105 runs behind Surrey.

Imran Khan, with a purposeful 71, was the main contributor on a shortened day, as Sussex made uneven progress on a reliable pitch. Green and Heath, of the younger Sussex school, each hinted at longer stays than they eventually managed, and Colin Wells made some overdue runs.

Something called rain, which few of us on the county circuit have seen for nearly 11 weeks, left the pitch surrounds soaked, and prevented play until two o'clock. It seemed to have been an eternity since there was the chance to linger for prolonged gossip over morning coffee, and the parting of the ways between Surrey and David Smith was the main talking point in the pavilion.

Smith was too good a player to be lost to the game, and if he can find another county in which to make a fresh start, it could be advantageous both to his new employer and to the player. Micky Stewart, the Surrey manager, was broadminded and sensible enough to make this point when he stresssed it was a cumulative sequence of events, rather than any one incident, which led to Smith's departure.

Meanwhile, it also brought into focus the precise job of the team manager in county cricket, something that continues to be debated. In the past, when captaincy in most cases was a role played in autocratic style, managers were not missed and hardly needed.

It is timely to mention Percy Fender, who was 91 yesterday; nobody could imagine him needing a manager in either the amateur or the professional dressing room. Nowadays, the situation is different: the responsibilities vary from county to county, but Stewart, indisputably, has made a success of his job at The Oval, and he and Knight, the captain, work well together.

When play began, a promising Sussex start was ended by Alec Stewart, who was keeping wicket in place of Richards, absent with a hand injury. Mendis attempted to drive Thomas and Stewart, diving to his right, was airborne when he held a snick in front of second slip. Thomas also dismissed Cowan who was leg-before, offering no stroke.

Green played on, making room to drive; Heath mistimed a hook to mid-on. Imran mostly journeyed carefully before he gave a low return catch. Barclay and Colin Wells both aimed ambitious but fatal strokes when Clarke returned near the end.

SUSSEX: First innings

G D Mendis c Stewart b Thomas	18
A M Green b Knight	39
R S Cowan l-b-w b Thomas	0
Imran Khan c and b Monkhouse	71
J R P Heath c Pocock b Thomas	32
C M Wells c Knight b Clarke	45
J R T Barclay c Stewart b Clarke	15
I J Gould not out	11
A C S Pigott not out	0
Extras (b 6, l-b 3, w 8, n-b 5)	21
Total (7 wkts, 76 overs)	252

D A Reeve and C E Waller to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–44, 2–48, 3–96, 4–, 5–184, 6–253, 7–248.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and R A White.

SURREY: First innings, 357 for 6 dec (D J Thomas 108, not out. R D V Knight 57, D B Pauline 51).



Lancashire in touch

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, are 109 runs ahead of Lancashire.

Centuries Fowler and David Lloyd helped enable Lancashire to declare 50 runs behind Northants on the first innings. They then took three wickets to leave their opponents 109 in front. Fowler and Lloyd shared an opening stand of 179, Lancashire's best of the season, before Fowler went for 107. His innings included a six and 20 fours.

Lloyd moved on to 123, his first century of the summer. The innings lasted four and a half hours and included a six and 13 fours. O'Shaughnessy scored 44 and Clive Lloyd was 36 not out when he declared at 331 for three. Northants reached 59 for three by the close. Allott trapped Larkins lbw, and the former Northants fast bowler McFarlane, bowled Lamb and Capel.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings 381 for 2 dec (W Larkins 187, P Willey 147 not out)

Second innings

D J Capel McFarlane	12
W Larkins l-b-w b Allott	7
A J Lamb b McFarlane	13
R J Boyd-Moss not out	16
A Mallender not out	5
Extras (b 4, l-b 2)	6
Total (3 wkts)	59

G Cook, P Willey, R G Williams, D S Steele, J A Carse and B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–28, 3–41.

LANCASHIRE: First innings

D Lloyd st Cook b Willey	123
G Fowler st Cook b Willey	107
S J O'Shaughnessy c and b Steele	44
*C H Lloyd not out	36
J Abrahams not out	5
Extras (b 4, 1-b 4, n-b 8)	16
Total (3 wkts dec)	331

Score at 100 overs, 302 for 2.

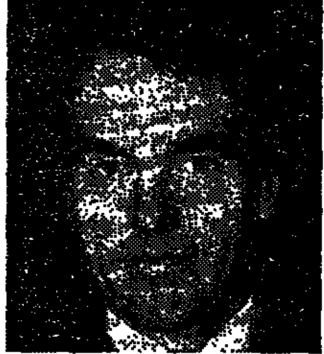
F C Hayes, †C Maynard, S M N Zaidi, M Watkinson, P W J Allott and L L McFarlane did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–179, 2–274, 3–310.

BOWLING: Mallender 2–0–2–0; Carse, 11–0–62–0; Williams 27–9–90–0; Griffiths 6–1–19–0; Willey 40–14–74–2; Steele 28–4–68–1.

MINOR COUNTIES

High Wycombe: Wiltshire 280 for 6 dec. (R C Cooper 137, J M Rice 70) and 180 for 4 dec (P L Thorn 79; C A Connor 4 for 58); Buckinghamshire 143 for 5 dec. (R E Hayward 58 not out) and 213 (R G Humphrey 91; N Bailey 5 for 55). Wiltshire won by 84 runs.



The England team are to be managed on their winter tour of Fiji, New Zealand and Pakistan by Alan Smith (above) the Warwickshire secretary and a current Test selector (John Woodcock writes). It will be Smith's second tour in charge, the other having been to West Indies in 1980-81. He was also assistant manager to Alec Bedser in Australia in 1974-75.

Smith's captain in West Indies was Ian Botham and his assistant Ken Barrington, who died so tragically during the tour. He will have the pleasure now of taking the first representative English team to Fiji and the problem, as likely as not, of deciding to make up time lost to rioting in Karachi. If Bob Willis is made captain and Bernard Thomas assumes his customary role of physiotherapist, the team will have a strong edgbaston exis.

Late flounder as England sail through

DERBY: England Young Cricketers beat Australia Young Cricketers by three wickets.

England Young Cricketers survived a late scare to defeat the Australian side in the second of their one day internationals.

They were indebted to an excellent 78 from Johnson, of Nottinghamshire, and 57 from Fairbrother of Lancashire, who shared a fourth-wicket stand of 125 after the first three wickets had fallen cheaply.

When three runs were required for victory, two wickets went down in succession to Hammelman. But England kept their nerve to win

Australia, who won the first match by seven wickets, were bowled out for 215 in their 55 overs.

Ramshaw was the top scorer with 47, and he shared a fourth wicket stand of 91 with MacNamara,

Bounced out

New Delhi (AFP) – Pakistan has rejected an Indian proposal to limit bouncers to one an over during the forthcoming three five-day Tests between the two countries, which begins next month. The secretary of Pakistan's Board of Control for Cricket, Arif Abbasi, said: "Bowling bouncers is a legitimate weapon."

Mortensen on target

SWANSEA: Glamorgan, with six second innings wickets in hand, lead Derbyshire by 53 runs.

Ole Mortensen, Derbyshire's Danish fast bowler, shared a last wicket stand of 57 with Michael Holding and then captured the first three Glamorgan wickets for eight runs in five overs yesterday to give the visitors a strong chance of victory.

Derbyshire owed their position to their tailenders. Their last two wickets added 102, with Holding hitting four sixes and five fours on his way to 63, his highest score in England. Earlier the captain, Barnett, scored 67 after five wickets had fallen for 89 runs and Derbyshire eventually rallied to 285, a lead of 64.

Glamorgan began badly losing four wickets before they had wiped out the arrears but Hopkins (58 not out) and Alan Lewis Jones (26) checked the slide, taking the total to 117 for four at the close.

GLAMORGAN: First innings, 221 for 9 dec (A L Jones 57, R C Ontong 50).

(Second innings)

J A Hopkins not out	58
D A Taylor c Taylor B Mortensen	0
R C Ontong c Taylor b Mortensen	8
A Jones l-b-w b Mortensen	0
C J C Rowe run out	15
A L Jones not out	26
Extras (b 4, l-b 1, n-b 7)	12
Total (4 wkts)	117

S P Henderson, T Davies, A H Wilkins and M W W Selvey to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–14, 3–22, 4–63.

DERBYSHIRE: First innings

†R W Taylor b Davis	5
I S Anderson c Davies b Rowe	19
*K J Barnett c Henderson b Selvey	67
A Hill c Davies b Wilkins	0
J H Hampshire c Wilkins b Rowe	6
R J Finney c Hopkins b Selvey	6
G Miller b Ontong	22
W P Fowler c A L Jones b Rowe	61
C J Tunnicliffe c A Jones b Rowe	10
M A Holding b Davis	63
O H Mortensen not out	9
Extras	17
Total (74.2 overs)	285

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–23, 2–65, 3–68, 4–75, 5–89, 6–131, 7–151, 8–183, 9–228, 10–285.

BOWLING: Davis 17.2–5–59–2; Selvey 18–3–58–2; Wilkins 10–1–35–1; Rowe 18–2–50–3; Ontong 13–3–65–2.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 3, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: J H Harris and K Ibadulla.

All down to Hartley

BRADFORD: Yorkshire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, are 37 runs ahead of Nottinghamshire.

Yorkshire are batting on a wearing pitch, and could set up an intriguing finish if the captain, Neil Hartley times his declaration well.

Birch (85) and French, with a career best 91, enabled Nottinghamshire to recover from 100 for four, and Rice declared 13 behind Yorkshire's 316 for three. Both sides took four batting points. Yorkshire, batting again for 50 minutes, lost Metcalf to Hemmings, and they finished on 24 for one.

Tight Yorkshire bowling had Nottinghamshire struggling after their declaration, and they lost three wickets, including those of Rice and Randall for 100 runs in 38 overs to lunch.

Sidebottom, bowling from the pavilion end, extracted some bounce and ended Robinson's innings without addition with the fourth ball after lunch.

YORKSHIRE: First innings 316 for 3 dec (G Boycott 163, A A Metcalfe 122. Bowling: Hendrick 16–8–22–0; Saxelby 15–5–57–0; Cooper 19–4–70–2; Hemmings 28.1–3–88–1; Bore 24–2–71–0)

Second innings

G Boycott not out	14
A A Metcalfe c Hassan b Hemmings	7
C W J Athey not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 1, n-b 1)	3
Total (1 wkt)	24

G B Stevenson, K Sharp, J D Love, *S N Hartley, †D L Bairstow, P Carrick, A Sidebottom and S J Dennis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–23.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings

B Hassan l-b-w b Dennis	15
R T Robinson c Boycott b Sidebottom	50
D W Randall c Stevenson b Sidebottom	1
*C E B Rice l-b-w b Stevenson	23
J D Birch c Sharp b Carrick	85
†B N French c and b Carrick	91
E E Hemmings not out	12
K Saxelby c Bairstow b Carrick	0
K E Cooper not out	10
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 12)	16
Total (7 wkts dec, 99.3 overs)	303

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–50, 2–58, 3–68, 4–100, 5–262, 6–288, 7–288.

BOWLING: Dennis 25–5–66–1; Stevenson 20–5–72–1; Sidebottom 16–5–39–2; Carrick 31.3–10–61–3; Hartley 8–1–24–0; Metcalf 1–0–5–1.

Bonus points: Yorks 3, Notts 4.

Umpires: B Dudleston and N T Plews.

SWIMMING

British lion misses gold by a whisker

From Athole Still, Rome

Adrian Moorhouse, the young lion from Yorkshire, failed by only five-hundredths of a second to win a gold medal in the 100 metres breast stroke at the European championships in Rome yesterday. His characteristic tearaway tactics had taken him to the front soon after the dive and until a few metres from the finishing wall, where he seemed assured of a historic victory, the first ever in this event by a Briton.

But, at this point, Roberas Zhulpa (1min 03.32sec), of the Soviet Union, the Olympic 200 metres champion, moved up rapidly and surprisingly and just beat the Commonwealth champion to the touch. "Bloody terrible," said Moorhouse, as he hauled himself from the pool. "I threw it away by not being aware of Zhulpa on my left."

Moorhouse's annoyance is justified to a cerain extent, because the Russian was in lane one, the second slowest qualifier for the final and he has little reputation over the sprint distance. Perhaps Moorhouse should be more annoyed at his own inadequacy at starting and turning, which showed up in yesterday's swim.

He was two feet down on the field after the start but still led at 50 metres in a fast 29.60sec, but he lost at least another foot with an indifferent turn.

The fates were not kind to Britain in the diving pool either. Christopher Snode had been well fancied to take the gold in the springboard event, but although he dived with admirable consistency he could no no better than take the bronze medal behind the Bulgarian newcomer, Petar Georgiev, aged 18 whose gold medal was the only medal of any kind ever won by a Bulgarian. Nevertheless, Snode won Britain's first medal in this event since Freddie Hodges (also bronze) in 1938. But all other performances in either pool today were dwarfed by the quite exceptional achievement of Michael Gross aged 19, from Frankfurt, who improved his own recent world record by .41 of a second in winning the 200 metres freestyle in 1min 47.87sec.

MEN: 100m breaststroke: 1, R Zhulpa (USSR), 1min 03.32sec; 2, A Moorhouse (GB), 1:03.37; 3, G Moerken (WG), 1:04.16. British non-qualifiers: R Brew, 1:07.95. 200m freestyle: 1, M Gross (WG), 1:47.87 (world record); 2, J Wolther (EG), 1:50.18; 3, T Fahrner (WG), 1:50.92. British non-qualifiers: N Cochran, 1:52.73; P Easter 1:53.08. Three-metre springboard: 1, P Gorgiev (Bul), 619.9pts; 2, N Drozhzhin (USSR), 618.87; 3, C Snode (GB), 610.77.

WOMEN: 100m Freestyle: 1, B Meineke (EG), 55.18sec; 2, K Otto (EG) 55.82; 3, C Van Bentum (NETH), 56.61. British non-qualifier: C Cooper, 58.64. 400m Medley: 1, K Nord (EG), 4:39.95; 2, P Schneider (EG), 4:40.39; 3, P Zindler (WG), 4:47.90. British non-qualifier: G Stanley 5:00.74. 4x200m Freestyle Relay: 1, East Germany, 8:02.27 (World record); 2, West Germany, 8:11.89; 3, Netherlands, 8:12.41; 4, Britain, 8:15.50; 5, Soviet Union, 8:18.23; 6, Sweden, 8:18.39; 7, France, 8:19.36; 8, Italy, 8:21.24. 100m Freestyle consolation: 1, J Croft (GB), 58.08. Three-metre Springboard: Qualifiers for final: 1, T Afabieva (USSR), 476.35 pts; 2, B Baklus (EG), 475.44; 3, A Stasiulevich (USSR), 448.68; 4, H Greka (CZ), 434.790; 5, A Childs (GB), 431.81; 6, D Jongejans (NETH), 430.56; 7, I Kalaman (HUN), 430.56; 8, S Tostner (EG), 430.08; 9, T Tollen (NOR), 422.46; 10, A Rossing (SWE), 417.96; 11, L Schornl (IT), 413.34; 12, R Dobrich (WG), 405.51.

RUGBY UNION

Circus at Wembley?

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

While England make their final preparations for the international championship season in January, it remains possible that professional Rugby Union involving an "England" team may be played not many miles away. The Rugby Union stage a trial match at Twickenham on January 7 and reports from Australia suggest that, either the same day or a week later, professional teams representing England, Wales, Australia and New Zealand could be playing at Wembley. A spokesman for Wembley confirmed yesterday that they had been asked if it would be practical to stage a rugby tournament at the ground and an affirmative reply dispatched.

The possibility of a professional tournament, involving more than 200 of the world's leading players has loomed over the amateur game's administrators since last March, when it was disclosed that David Lord, an Australian sports commentator and entrepreneur, was hoping to raise £20 million to bring together players from all but one of the International Board countries in a professional tournament.

Mr Lord has visited Britain during the summer and the latest reports from Sydney suggest that, though he may be no nearer concluding agreements with players to renounce the amateur game for a fee of more than £190,000 each, the logistics of the professional "circus" are becoming clearer. It is proposed to play seven tournaments, each lasting five weeks, over a period of 25 months at football grounds with a minimum capacity of 40,000.

The cities of Liverpool, Leicester, Bristol, Cardiff and Dublin have been reported as possible venues as well as Wembley and Glasgow. While "England" were playing "Wales" at Wembley, "Ireland," "Scotland," "France" and a team believed to be from Fiji would be involved on a round robin basis in Glasgow, where there are sizable football grounds at Ibrox (home of Glasgow Rangers), Parkhead (Celtic) and Hampden Park (Queen's Park). No major events are scheduled for Wembley between mid-December and next March. London's senior clubs staged a sponsored 15-a-side tournament there four years ago and, of course, the Rugby League Challenge Cup final is held there.

It is claimed that the promoters of the professional game wish to avoid a head-on clash with international championship dates. Any announcement concerning players is likely to be delayed until December when Australia will have completed their tour of France and the projected New Zealand tour to Britain would have ended.

HOCKEY

Rich goal harvest

From Sydney Friskin, Amsterdam

England had their share of the random harvest which most teams have gathered from Austria in Group A of the European Championships. But the 8-1 victory yesterday will not be enough to match the stocks which both West Germany and Spain have already gathered to be almost certain if their places in the semi-finals.

Nevertheless it was heartening to see an England team casting care aside and scoring freely. Austria have been out of their depth in this tournament and their defence has been so naive as to be incapable of holding back the wave of attacks which stronger opposition has hurled at them.

The Austrian goalkeeper, after conceding 22 goals in earlier matches, had learnt to frustrate the short corner expert by rushing out from the line and lying down in front of the striker more than not to smother or deflect the shot. But he was unable for some time to use this ploy yesterday because the artificial turf was thoroughly soaked by a downpour which caused a 40-minute hold up. There were so many interruptions after play was resumed that the whole match took two hours five minutes to complete.

Taking full advantage of Austria's defensive uncertainty, England forced thirteen short corners, Barber converting three with powerful hits. England had squandered four of these awards before rain interrupted play. When it was resumed, despite the trying conditions, five goals were scored, England taking a 2-0 lead through Barber and Bhaura before a sudden break by the Austrians led to a goal by Wurst. But before the interval arrived England were 4-1 in front, through goals by Sherwani, from a penalty stroke, and Barber, from a short corner.

Sherwani, Barber, Mallett and Potter completed the rout of the luckless Austrians.

Earlier in the day Wales completed their fourth match in the group thoroughly beaten 6-0 by West Germany. The Germans can be quite devastating if their early ambitions are fulfilled and when they went 2-0 ahead after thirteen minutes their rhythm, which they had lost against England on the previous day, was restored.

Many German attempts to score from short corners were frustrated by the Welsh goalkeeper Simon Rees, playing his first match of the tournament, and the number of other saves he made did much to prevent a landslide.

RESULT: Group A: West Germany 6, Wales 0; England 8, Austria 1; Spain 3, France 1.

BASKETBALL

Tough test for England

From Robert Pryce Hamilton

England's women play New Zealand today in what should be a preview of one of the semi-finals of the Commonwealth championships. At the same time England will be playing Canada for the right to meet New Zealand in the semi-finals of the men's competition. The losers will face a more difficult task against Australia, who beat New Zealand 87-76 yesterday, in the other semi-final. "We don't want to see Australia before the final", the Canadian coach, Harry Liiv, said.

Canada's power and athleticism in positions close to the basket has impressed everybody here. But in their 111-45 win over Gibraltar yesterday it was clear that their guards are just as impressive. Liiv uses two distinct combinations – an orthodox set of playmaker and shooter and a pair who can race from the back-court like greyhounds from the traps. "They just wear people out, because they're always coming in fresh, Liiv explained.

England's women beat Fiji 91-46 without suggesting that they are capable of reaching the final. For a while during the first half they were being outscored by a small, inexperienced but eager team. After a "bawling out" from their coach, Roy Birch, at half time, England regained their composure. Carol Andrew, the leading scorer with 18 points, also made valuable contributions with her rebounding and stealing.

RESULTS: Men: Australia 87, New Zealand 76; Malaysia 108, Fiji 50; Canada 111, Gibraltar 45. Women: England 91, Fiji 46.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Comfort for Kent woe

By Keith Macklin

As the pundits find nothing but gloom in the 1,850 attendance for Kent Invicta's opening match on Sunday, the Rugby League secretary general David Oxley is finding many optimistic pointers. He said that the attendance was quite good, bearing in mind that Sunday was a "broiling hot day" and there were many summer counter attractions in the surrounding area of Kent.

The crowd got right behind the Maidstone side during their second half revival against Cardiff City, and applauded both teams at the end of the game. Mr Oxley said that he was convinced that the majority of those who saw the game would become permanent converts to Rugby League, and that regular home attendances of around 2,000 would be a reasonable target for the first season.

Mr Oxley was also optimistic about reaction to the new laws. Many more tries were scored than on past averages, and newspaper reports have spoken of "thrill-a-minute rugby" and "exciting spectaculars".

● The champions, Hull, have put five players, including four members of last season's first team squad, on the transfer list. They are Terry Day, centre (£25,000), Charlie Stone, prop (£20,000), Keith Bridges, hooker (£15,000), and Tony Dean, scrum half (£10,000). The fifth player is a second row forward and record-breaking goal kicker, Sammy Lloyd, who wants to come out of retirement and join York. He is on offer at £10,000.

ATHLETICS

Mile race offers cream of Ovett

From Pat Butcher, Oslo

The organizers offered the traditional strawberries and cream in the sunshine to the athletes here yesterday as a prelude to extracting the traditional blood and sweat from them in tonight's competition.

Steve Cram and Jarmila Kratochvilova, both world champions, and Steve Ovett and Peter Elliott, both fourth placers in helsinki, come seeking different fortunes in the famous Bislet Stadium. Yet the fortunes, theoretically, do not include money, for this is a B meeting, which does not have a permit to pay participation money to athletes uner the IAAF trust fund system.

There is a splendid mile race in prospect between Ovett, Sydey Maree and Jose-Luis Gonzalez. Ovett has admitted that his world championship 1,500 metre final was the worst race he has ever run. But Maree and Gonzalez *did not even* reach the final.

Ovett, of course, is far from finished, and he sees the Helsinki setback as a good reason for all three of them to run a fast race.

Ovett will certainly get under 3min 50sec, as should Maree and *Gonzalez. But Sebastian* Coe's world record of 3:47.33 is not an easy one to break. It is intrinsically better than Ovett's 1,500 metres world record, and two if not all three of the runners would still have to be in contention in the last 200 metres if there is to be a new one.

Miss Kratochvilova may be the best bet for a world record in the 800 metres. Helped by a pacemaker, she could go through 400 metres in close to 55 seconds; she could then be capable of a time around 1:52.5, which would be well inside her current world record of 1:53.28. With times like those in the offing, the only way the British quartet of Shireen Bailey, Anne Purves, Lorraine Baker and Jane Finch could beat her would be to run as a 4 x 200 metres relay squad, and even then you would have to give the Czech an even chance.

Steve Cram and Peter Elliott meet in the 800 metres. There is no one else in the field capable of staying with the two Britons, and the interest will be in just how fast they can run. Coe's world record at this distance, 1:41.73, is far more remote than his mile record. Cram looks certain to win; if he does, Elliott will be *left* with *further* thoughts on how to avoid being caught in the finishing straight.

Runners to pay more

The Amateur Athletic Association have launched their new registration scheme which is to become compulsory for distance road runners by October next year. Mike Gratton, the London Marathon champion, yesterday became the first man to sign on while Steve Ovett has been allocated No 1 in recognition of his help in forming the scheme.

From October this year, the £2.50 registration will be voluntary but in the second year, subject to approval, it will be mandatory for all competitors in road races of 10 kilometres or more. In the third year the AAA are hoping to extend the scheme to track and field.

Five leading British marathons have agreed to accept only registered athletes in 1984 but *London, which yesterday* announced a new £150,000 sponsorship by Mars Confectionery, is not among them. London has set a record capacity of 20,000 for its race *on May 13 next year*

RACING: DUBAI CONNEXION WITH GOLDEN NEWS FOR BRITISH BLOODSTOCK

The Classic pipeline is opened

By Michael Seely

Shareef Dancer, owned by Shaikh Maktoum Al Maktoum, is to be *syndicated*, probably for a world record price of more than $36m, and will stand at the Dalham Hall Newmarket Stud, next season, alongside Touching Wood and Great Nephew, the Maktoum brothers' other stallions. For the rest of this year, Shareef Dancer wil race as programmed by Michael Stoute, his trainer. "He will next go for Kepton's September Stakes as a preliminary *for either* the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe or the Champion Stakes. The final decision will depend on the state of the ground", said Stoute yesterday.

This is the most important single item of news in the British bloodstock industry for a long time. Northern Dancer, Shareef *Dancer's* father, is the most influential stallion since the days of St Simon *in the* 19th century. This season alone, in Europe offspring of Northern Dancer or of one of his sons, Nijinsky and The Minstrel, have won the English and French 2,000 Guineas, the French and Irish Derbeys the Eclipse Stakes and the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, through *Shareef Dancer, L'Emigrant*, Lomond, Caerleon and Solford.

Yesterday, shares in Shareef Dancer were being offered to a few selected breeders all over the world. Competition is bound to be intense, as Northern Dancer is now aged 23, and not even such legendary figures are immortal.

In his victories in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot and in the Irish Sweeps Derby, *Shareef Dancer* has shown true classic acceleration. At The Curragh he sprinted easily clear of Caerleon and Teenoso, the winners of the French and English Derbeys respectively. His official margin of three lengths over Caerleon was later measured as at least five lengths on the photograph of the finish.



Shaikh Mohammed: poetry, horsemanship, falconry

The 150 acre Dalham Hall Stud belongs to Shaikh Mohammed and was bought from *Major Jim Phillips* in *October 1981*. It is two miles from Newmarket, and the buildings are at present being modernized. Shaikh Mohammed also owns the Aston Upthorpe Stud in Oxfordshire and the Wood Park Stud in Ireland. Shaikh Maktoum Al Maktoum *owns the Gainsborough* Stud near Newbury and Shaikh Hamdan Al Maktoum the Derrins*town Stud in Ireland*.

It is important to understand the nature of the Maktoum brothers relationship. Robert Acton, Shaikh Mohammed's general stud manager put it in a nutshell when he said yesterday: "They compete, but they also share."

The growth of the Maktoums' bloodstock interests continues to increase. They have about 250 horses which are placed amongst 23 trainers. They also own about 60 brood mares, and over 30 belong to Shaikh Mohammed. At the recent Keeneland July Sale, it was estimated that they purchased 34 yearlings for a total of $41,540,000. Among these, of course, is the record *$10.2m* yearling colt by Northern Dancer.

As a comparison, the British Bloodstock Agency (England) and the B.B.A. (Ireland), acting on behalf of such buyers as Robert Sangster and Stavros Niarchos, spent $28,488,000 on the same number of yearlings. And James Delahooke, acting for Prince Khaled Abdullah, laid out $5,270,000 for eight yearlings.

This group of buyers between *them spent 51 per cent of the money* invested at the world's most significant yearling sale. As Bill Oppenheim put it in *Racing Update*: "If this game were played with Monopoly money, this lot would own half the board."

Dubai is 3,900 square kilometres, and is the second *largest* country in the United Arab Emirates, after Abu Dabi. It has been the main trading centre of the area for 2,000 years, trading principally in gold. It is ruled *by the Maktoums*.

The present head of the family is Shaikh Rashid Al Maktoum. Maktoum Al Maktoum, the *owner* of Shareef Dancer and also of Touching Wood, the 1982 St Leger winner, is his oldest son. Then comes Hamdan Al Maktoum. Shaikh Mohammed is the third in line and is also the Minister of Defence. Shaikh Ahmad, the owner of Wass, is the fourth brother.

These are aristocratic, proud men. The qualities they treasure are honesty and integrity. They have a great regard for the Queen and the rest of the British royal family. Shaikh Mohammed appears to be the visionary as well as the action man amongst thei number. When I asked about the $10.2m yearling,



Shareef Dancer – stepping out on a glittering road

and whether it might be over-priced, *he* straightened his back, raised his head and said: "Who can tell what a horse is worth?"

And, judging by their success with Shareef Dancer and by the way the *top prices are moving, who can* say that the bold Shaikh is wrong about the fabulous Northern Dancer blood?

Shaikh Mohammed is a bearded, athletic *figure* aged about 35. *He is* an expert rider, who stood bareback on a horse and camel in turn, as they galloped past the guests at his wedding feast. He flies his own Boeing 727. He is a crack rifle shot and likes all forms of hunting. Under pressure, he admits to writing poetry. He is also obviously a private and reserved man, with a keen sense of humour.

Recently I saw Shaikh Mohammed at Dalham Hall. I was en route to the Suffolk coast on holiday, and got an interview by chance, thanks to their adviser, John Leat. I must have cut a ludicrous figure in a shirt and jeans, with two windsurfers strapped on the roof of my Times Escort. It was lunchtime when I called so I had to wait. I gazed up at the great Cambridge elms, and had *some immediate, arrogant* and unworthy thoughts. And I was wrong.

The Maktoums' heavy involvment in the racing industry must be *welcomed for every reason*. They are not only continuing to attract the best horses in the world to these islands, but doing something which will also provide jobs

Shaikh Mohammed's main passion in life after racing is falconry, which he practices in Pakistan and India as well as in Dubai. Two hawks are used, a peregrine, which strikes on *sight and another type*, which quarters the ground more thoroughly. It appears that the Maktoum brothers are employing both methods of attack as they continue *to plunder the riches of the truf.*

Raffish days and royal ways

By John Karter

The prefix "Royal" that graces Windsor races is one that often elicits sarcastic remarks from the cognoscenti. With its battered old stands, spartan facilities and almost unrivaled poor viewing, one can understand why. However, the crowds who thronged as ever to this popular course yesterday perhaps were the ones really in the know. The class of horse may not be anywhere near the best, but Windsor, like the now defunct *Alexandra Palace* racecourse in North London, offers a splendidly "seedy" atmosphere and a cocktail of Runyonesque characters that Ascot might envy.

Sideshows apart, though, there was plenty to keep the discerning racing man happy yesterday afternoon. There was the sight of Lester Piggott, bottom miles in the air and *looking around* as he coasted home on Henry Cecil's infinitely promising colt, Anton Pillar, in the Trafalgar Square Stakes; a remarkably cool piece of riding (no *histrionics or wild whip waving*) by *Vince Smith, Michael Jarvis's* young apprentice on Petong in the Apprentices Race; and a contrastingly displeasing display by one of the senior riders, Brian Taylor, on Blue Brocade, who was beaten a whisker by Reesh in the Kensington Nursery.

No douby Taylor's supporters will say that he did well to get Blue Brocade as close to the winner as he did, but his repeated lashings with the whip in the final 100 yards could be heard like gunshots in the stands and were surely damning evidence for the ban-the-ship brigade.

Earlier in the afternoon, Taylor had shown that he could drive a horse home without resorting to excesses when he urged Persian Tiara up to catch Northern Trip in the final 50 yards of the Park Lane Handicap.

The number of *punters* who *can* make a bookmaker quake on sight are fewer than the white-clad fingers on a tic-tac man's hands. One man who has known to have this strange *effect on them on more than one occasion in recent months is the* Newmarket trainer, Willie Musson.

If you are at Yarmouth today, keep an eye on this quietly-spoken, soberly-dressed man, who one *might expect to find dispensing cash* to customers across the till of a bank rather than collecting huge wads of the stuff from the "old enemy" on a racecourse. Musson's stable has been responsible for some rare old-fashioned coups in recent months. At Goodwood in May, for example, two horses from his stable were reported to have hit the bookmakers for a combined amount well into six figures.

Today, Musson saddles Al Trui for the most valuable event, the Freddie Starr Handicap and even if you do not happen to be privy to how much, if any, of the stable's collective fortunes are at stake, this *improving colt may well be worth* an investment on his recent form alone.

STATE OF GOING: Yarmouth: firm. Fontwell: good to firm. Tomorrow. Bath: hard. Beverley: firm.

Record sale at Deauville

Deauville (Reuter) – The Greek shipping millionaire, Stavros Niarchos, paid a record 4.6m francs for a yearling at the Deauville sales on Sunday night. The yearling, a filly named *Actress*, was bred by Duc Daudiffret Pasquier. The previous French record for a yearling was 3.8m francs, last year.

Actress is by Arctic Tern out of Glenda, *whose* dam, Gleneuse, foaled the Prix De Larc De Triomphe winner, Gold River. The sale realized *41,495,000* francs, a 55 per cent increase on last year's figure.

Hamilton record

Hold Tight equalled the Hamilton course record of two minutes 32 seconds for a mile and a half when sweeping back to form to win the *Banana Rum Handicap* yesterday. The four-year-old, with the top weight of 10 stone, came through on the outside two and a half furlongs out and won by three lengths from Al Khashab.

Great Yarmouth

Draw: no advantage

Tote: Double 3.15, 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45

2.15 FEE FARM STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,085: 7f) (11 runners)

4	0	AMAL LEES HOPE (A Al Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-0	P Cook	7
8	0	CAEDMON (W Gredley) C Brittain 9-0	G Baxter	1
12	0400	DOMINATE (A Perry) D Whelan 9-0	A Kimberley	5
13		EL HAKIM (Shaikh Mohammed) H Cecil 9-0	L Piggott	11
16	00	GRUNASTORM (R Pol) N Callaghan 9-0	E Hide	6
18		KING SHARA (East Commodities) P Kelleway 9-0	–	2
20		MAJESTIC PEACE (R Smith) G P-Gordon 9-0	G Duffield	5
22		NICOLE'S CHIEF (Mrs C Hatton) J Hindley 9-0	B Taylor	3
23	0	PENINSULA KING (S Liem) E Eldin 9-0	A Mackay	4
24	0	QUIET COUNTRY (Mrs C Persed) M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn	9
27	000	SHARP REMARK (S Wong) B Hanbury 9-0	P Young	10

4-7 El Hakim, 11-2 Quiet Country, 14 Nicole's Chief, 16 Amal Lees Hope, Sharp Remark, 20 others.

2.45 HOLIDAY PLAYGROUND HANDICAP (selling: £862: 1m) (9)

1	43100-	PRINGLE (D) (H H Kalsel Al Said) J Hindley 4-10-0	A Shoults 7	7
2	1420-34	IMPECCABLE LADY (D McLellan) C N Williams 4-9-6	P Eddington 7	2
3	050000	ANGELA EDELSON (Mrs E Guest) W Guest 4-9-4	L Piggott	9
4	/02020-	RITARIUS (C James) C James 4-8-3	R Fox	4
7	00/04	SCARLET SAGA (Mrs J Taylor) D Ringer 4-8-10	M Wigham	1
8	000000	THE BYSTANDER (Mrs D Sharp) J Holt 4-8-10	P Waldron	8
9	0040	MRS EATEMAN (P Felden) P Felden 3-8-4	G Duffield	5
10	000-000	DEVIL QUEEN (B) (Mrs A Dale) D Dale 3-8-3	T Ives	3
11	000000	DELLWOOD JET (F Dellabarn) W Holden 3-8-1	G Baxter	6

9-4 Angela Edelson, 3 Impeccable Lady, 4 Pringle, 7 Scarlet Saga, 12 others.

3.15 FREDDIE STARR HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,075: 6f) (6)

1	10-0	PLAY OUR SONG (S Vanian) P Kelleway 9-7	Gay Kelleway 7	2
3	2-03210	AL TRUI (D) (Mrs J Mahn) W Musson 8-11	T Ives	3
4	01d333	ISMORE (T Upton) W Guest 8-4	P Cook	5
5	0-02301	HOT ROLL (CD) (R Tickee) B Hanbury 8-3 (6 ex)	A Weiss 7	1
6	0-00211	ROYSIA BOY (C) (P Martin) G P-Gordon 8-3 (6 ex)	G Duffield	4
7	20-2041	QUILTING (Lord Fairhaven) S Hobbs 8-1 (6 ex)	G Baxter	6

5-2 Roysia Boy, 100-30 Quilting, 9-2 Play Our Song, 5 Ismore, 7 Al Trui, 10 Hot Roll.

3.45 LENNIE BENNETT STAKES (2-y-o: £1,442: 6f) (3)

2	1	PARAMARIBO (D) (Beldale Bloodstock) M Jarvis 9-2	E Hide	1
4	0023	ADEEB (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-11	T Ives	2
5	00	BURNT ASH (J Orbell) W Holden 8-11	G Baxter	3

2-5 Paramaribo, 3 Adeeb, 10 Burnt Ash.

4.15 WINDMILL THEATRE HANDICAP (£1,730: 1m 6f) (6)

2	0-03441	PEARL THYME (Mrs M Watt) B Hobbs 3-9-9	G Baxter	6
3	023411	VAL CLIMBER (CD) (ICS Southern Ltd) D Oughton 5-9-6 (4 ex)	A Murray	2
11	22-0020	MISS ANNIE (Mrs M Haslam) P Haslam 3-8-1	G Duffield	3
13	0-00020	JOG (W Musson) W Musson 6-7-13	Paul Eddery	1
14	00-3002	SOIE GENTILLE (J Powell) R Baker 3-7-13	R Fox	5
15	0-00042	IVY THORNE (A Helaisei) A Hide 4-7-11	K Williams 7	4

6-4 Val Climber, 3 Pearl Thyme, 5 Soie Gentille, 7 Ivy Thorne, 10 Miss Annie, 14 Jog.

4.45 MARKET GATES STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £1,413: 1m 2f) (7)

1	023222	CHILDOWN (R Clifford-Turner) M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn	1
2	0-00033	FAST TORPIDO (M Fustok) M Albina 9-0	A Murray	6
5		NOBLE CAMEL (L Gatto-Roissard) L Cumani 9-0	R Guest	2
11	020420	TUGAWAY (Mrs Y Perry) D Whelan 9-0	T Ives	5
14	0	WALHAM (Sultan Adham) J Hindley 9-0	B Taylor	3
18	00	REHAN (Maktoum Al Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-11	P Cook	7
22	00-343	WOLLOW MAID (S Mear jon) M Ryan 8-11	P Robinson	4

2 Childown, 100-30 Fast Torpido, 9-2 Wollow Maid, 6 Tugaway, 10 Noble Camel, 14 others.

Yarmouth selections

By John Karter

2.15 *El Hakim*. 2.45 *Angela Edelson*. 3.15 *Al Trui*. 3.45 *Paramaribo*. 4.15 Val Climber. 4.45 Childown.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 El Hakim. 2.45 Angela Edelson. 3.15 Roysia Boy. 3.45 Paramaribo. 4.15 Pearl Thyme. 4.45 Childown.

Fontwell Park

2.0 OVING CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Selling: £753: 2m 2f) (17 runners)

1 f0-4 Aspen Flare 7-11-0 ....C Warren
3 uf-0 Du Pont 8-11-0 ....C McMatrick
5 0-03 Green Table 7-11-0 ....G Charles-Jones
6 p/0- Helvic 5-11-0 ....R Chapman
7 002- Mr Linnet 11-11-0 ....M Cronin
8 p00- No Camping 11-11-0 ....R Sparks 5
9 2-00 Point Lookout (B) 10-11-0 ....J Sampson
10 0-30 Springfieldcracker 9-11-0 ....H Jenkins
11 000- Touch Set 5-11-0 ....W Elderfield
12 323/ Venturion 9-11-0 ....L Mancini
14 400- Allende 9-10-9 ....P Croucher
17 40- Kentucky 5-10-9 ....–
19 pfp/ Polly Major 7-10-9 ....D Chinn 5
21 114- Beaming Lass 4-10-2 ....W Knox
22 0u0- Chase The Lady 4-10-2 ....–
23 000 Clouds Heaven 4-10-2 ....P Dever
24 pf-0 Sugar-Melon 4-10-2 ....M Caswell
10 00-1 Duke Of Dollis 4-10-12 ....A Webber
12 0p- La Belle Femme 5-10-9 ....R Goldstein
13 f0/p Peak Condition 7-10-9 ....–
14 040- Dinner Date 4-10-7 ....P Scudamore
16 fpu- Hero's Parade 4-10-7 ....M Perrett
18 00- Transient 4-10-7 ....P Double 4
19 0p- Cromwell Girl 4-10-2 ....R Berry
21 34-2 Petworth Park 4-10-2 ....W Smith
22 10 Swiftblade 4-10-2 ....C McMatrick 7
23 003- Warwick Air 4-10-2 ....S Morshead

9-4 Springfieldcracker, 4 Green Table, 5 Aspen Flare, 6 Mr Linnet.

2.30 ARUNDEL CHASE (Handicap: £1,576: 2m 2f 110yd) (11)

1 00-2 White Heron 8-11-12 ....M Perrett
2 0f-p Washington Heights 8-11-12 ....J Suthern
3 32-3 Double Step 6-11-8 ....P Barton
4 404- Wang The Miller 8-10-10 ....H Davies
5 44f- Captain Dawn 7-10-10 ....R Rowe
6 21p/ Prince Lancing 9-10-7 ....W Smith
7 40-p Another Cygnet 8-10-6 ....P Scudamore
8 pp-4 South Of Alaska 9-10-5 ....C Brown
9 00-p Hanover Prince 8-10-2 ....J Bryan 4
10 110- The Wurzel 6-10-1 ....P Richards
12 p22 Dan Dare 8-10-0 ....W Worthington 7

11-4 Double Step, 7-2 Captain Dawn, 5 The Wurzel, 6 Dan Dare.

3.0 EARTHAM HURDLE (Handicap: £1,615: 2m 6f) (8)

1 pp0- Torepion 9-11-10 ....R Rowe
2 f00- Irish Whiskey 7-11-1 ....J Lovejoy 4
3 0-12 Admiral Granville 7-11-1 ....J Francome
4 11-1 Retsel 4-11-1 (10 ex) ....P Scudamore
5 0-00 Gazaan 5-10-11 ....R Hughes
6 u-23 Sanhedrin 6-10-9 ....B Reilly
7 0-21 City Link Express 8-10-6 (6 ex) ....Steve Knight
9 00f- No Sale 4-10-0 ....R Atkins

3 Retsel, 7-2 Admiral Granville, 5 City Link Express, 6 Sanhedrin.

3.30 ALDINGBOURNE HURDLE (Novices: £774: 2m 2f) (16)

2 4-1 Wicklow Star 6-11-5 ....J Francome
4 0003- Cnoc Na Cuille 6-11-0 ....R Rowe
5 b2p- Dance Master 7-11-0 ....R Linley
6 f-00 Marsbeil 6-11-0 ....Mr Hobbs 4
7 p-00 S D Demo 5-11-0 ....W Elderfield 7
9 040- Tudor Bob 5-11-0 ....R Atkins

5-4 Wicklow Star, 4 Duke Of Dollis, 5 Petworth Park, 6 Cnoc Na Cuille.

4.0 TANGMERE CHASE (Novices: £1,228: 2m 2f 110yd) (10)

1 0-01 Johnny Tarquin 10-11-13 ....Mrs Ledger
2 0p3- Bold Dealer 8-11-6 ....R Rowe
5 0p0- Double Barrel 7-11-6 ....R Hoare
6 120- Hot Match 8-11-6 ....E Smith Eccles
7 002- Lord Marmaduke 9-11-6 ....P Double 4
8 0/00 Meeting Hill 7-11-6 ....R Goldstein
9 1/0- My Bonnie Prince 8-11-6 ....H Davies
10 0-32 Owen Gall 7-11-6 ....A Carroll
11 3p-4 Paddy's Peril 7-11-6 ....P Barton
12 00-r Poor Excuse 8-11-6 ....W Worthington 7

7-2 Hot Match, 4 Lord Marmaduke, 9-2 Johnny Tarquin, 6 Owen Gall.

4.30 FORD HURDLE (3-Y-O novices: £689: 2m 2f) (8)

1 112 Gold Inlay (B) 11-5 ....J Francome
2 2 Bad Habits 10-9 ....R Campbell 7
3 Dhofar 10-9 ....S Smith Eccles
5 Hollowell 10-9 ....H Davies
8 Regustar 10-9 ....R Rowe
9 433 Tommy Tudor 10-9 ....J Nolan
10 Troubadour 10-9 ....J Williams
11 Charmed Lady 10-9 ....Steve Knight

5-2 Gold Inlay, 7-2 Dhofar, 4 Hollowell, 6 Bad Habits.

FONTWELL SELECTIONS: 2.0 Kentucky. 2.30 The Wurzel. 3.0 Irish Whiskey. 3.30 Wicklow Star. 4.0 Hot Match. 4.30 Bad Habits.

● The apprentice Shaun Harris, who had his first ride at Ripon on Saturday, was stood down for two days – August 29 and 30, for careless riding on Roybcn Boy.

● The Newmarket trainer, Geoff Huffer, plans a raid on foreign prizes this weekend which if necessary would net over £30,000. Huffer has engaged Paul Cook to ride Holbury in the Group 3 Furstenburg-Rennen (worth over £14,000) at Baden-Baden on Friday, and on Sunday Tony Ives rides Video Man in the Grande Handicap Internationale d'Ostende (worth over £16,000).

● The Tote bookmakers have recieved support for Carlingford Castle for the St Leger, he is now 6-1. Other prices are 9-2 favourite Yawa, 8 Quilted and 9 Dazari.

Windsor results

2.30 ADDITONAL HANDICAP (apprentices: 3yo £982: 5f)

PETONG gr c by mansingh – Iridium (T Warner) 8-12 ....V Smith (10-1) 1
Kalamalndan ....N Adams (14-1) 2
Dido ....S Keightley (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £11.70. Places: £3.60, £7.50, £2.40, £10.90. DF: £149.10. CSF: £154.06. Tricast £1,353.19 M Jarvis at Newmarket nk. 1½L Sonberger Trix (9-2 fav). Tymapell (20-1) 4th. 20 ran. Nr: Indy.

3.00 STRAND STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £984: 6f)

COUNT D'ARCY b or br c by Balidar – Princess Ketzle (A Boon) 8-11 ....Pat Eddery (8-1 fav) 1
Monroe's Lass ....T Quinn (8-1) 2
Miss Eglantine ....P Robinson (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.40, £2.90, £4.70. DF: £14.50. CSF: £30.28. B Hills at Lambourn. 1½L sh. hd. Coy Maid (8-1) 4th. 18 ran. Sold 1,400 gns to G Blum.

3.30 PARK LANE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,889: 1m 3f 150yds)

PERSIAN TIARA ch f by Persian Bold – Tiarara Girl (Mrs T Donahue) 9-7 ....B Taylor (5-1) 1
Northern Trip ....G Starkey (11-4) 2
Zorn ....W Carson (13-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £7.00. Places: £2.00, £1.80, £1.30. DF: £16.50. CSF: £19.57. Tricast £85.69. J Hindley at Newmarket. 1l, 1l. Harbour Bridge (9-4 fav) Going Broke (16-1) 4th. 11 ran.

4.00 TRAFALGAR SQUARE STAKES (2-y-o: £890: 5f)

ANTON PILLAR b c by No Robbery – Fast Time (C St George) 8 11 L Piggott (1-4 fav) 1
The Sixties ....T Quinn (20-1) 2
Brentbarat ....Pat Eddery (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.20. Places: £1.00, £3.20, £1.70. DF: £8.40. CSF: £8.26. H Cecil at Newmarket. 6l, 3/4l. Raffles Tower (14-1) 4th. 11 ran. Nr: Ewell Place.

4.30 KENSINGTON HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,498: 6f)

REESH b c by Lochnager – Songs Jest (Yazid and Ahmed Ltd) 9 1 ....T Ives (3-1) 1
Blue Brocade ....B Taylor (7-1) 2
Straw ....J Mercer (6-4 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.48. Places: £1.50, £1.60, £1.30. DF: £18.00. CSF: £22.82. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. sh hd, 2 1/2l. The Four Ays (12-1) 4th. 9 ran.

5.00 REGENT STREET HANDICAP (£1,877: 1m 70yd)

BAROOQ br c by Turn and Count – Ballet Pleasure (Shaikh Mohammed) 3 9 10 ....G Starkey (11-2) 1
Video King ....L Piggott (2-1 jt fav) 2
On Edge ....P Robinson (15-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.80. Places: £1.80, £1.30, £1.80. DF: £7.40. CSF: £16.82. Tricast: £77.68. F Durr at Newmarket. 3l, 1 1/2l. Hodeka (2-1 jt fav) 4th. 11 ran.

5.30 HYDE PARK STAKES (3-y-o Fillies: £690: 1m 2f 22yd)

CHRYSICABANA b f by Home Guard – Copocabana (Mrs C Pateras) 8 11 ....Robinson (50-1) 1
Silk ....B Rouse (4-9 fav) 2
Berika ....Pat Eddery (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £16.20. Places: £1.60, £1.00, £1.30. DF: £5.00. CSF: £67.33. C Brittain at Newmarket. 2 1/2l, 6l. The Saltings (5-1) 4th. 6 ran.

PLACEPOT: £18.75.

Hamilton Park

2.15 BROMISTA RUM STAKES (2-y-o: *maidens*: £722: 5f)

VANISHING TRICK gr f by Silly Season – Filtardale (M Wrigley) 8-11 J Seagrave (9-4 fav) 1
Master Driver ....M Birch (3-1) 2
Lady of Shona ....D Nicholls (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.00, £4.80, £2.50. DF: £10.30. CSF: £9.04. J Etherington at Malton. 1½l, 2l. True Fire (3-1) 4th. 8 ran.

2.45 *GLENGOYNE MALT WHISKY QUAICH* HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,339: 6f)

COXWELL EAGLE ch c by Mandrake *Major* – My Bushbaby (P Kandiah) 9-7 J Lowe (7-2 jt fav) 1
Be My Princess ....G Sexton (7-2 jt fav) 2
Lady Sian ....*M Fry* (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.70. Places: £1.80, £1.10, £2.70. DF: £7.30. CSF: £114.51. Tricast £114.51. *M Pipe* at Wellington. 2l, nk. Fell 'Em (4-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.15 LANGS SUPREME SCOTHC WHISKY HANDICAP (£2,250: 1m 40yd)

SOME JET ch g by Some Hand – Jetador (Miss P Kissock-Smith) 7-70 P Doughty (12-1) 1
Pause for Thought ....D Leadbitter (8-1) 2
Nonstop ....J Seagrave (4-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £7.60. Places: £2.70, £1.80, £2.50. DF: £57.00. CSF: £96.61. Tricast: £415.81. C Crossley at Neston. 1½l, ½l. Foolish Ways (7-1) 4th. 14 ran.

3.45 ZAREVICH VODKA STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £739: 6f)

PALACE ROCKET *ch* g Roan Rocket – River Palace (Mrs M Saunders) 8-6 ....W Ryan (5-1) 1
Joscelina Winifred ....S Parks (9-4 Fav) 2
Single Portion ....R Lines (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.40. Places: £2.00, £1.70, *£2.00*. DF: £8.60. CSF: £16.82. P Brookshaw at Melton Mowbray. 1½l, hd. Fairnile Gambler (8-1) 4th. 10 ran. No bid.

4.15 *BANANA RUM HANDICAP*. (£1,639: 1m 4f)

HOLD TIGHT b c Reform – Silk Rain (F *Lafferty 'Builders' Co Ltd*) 4-10-0 ....P Young (9-4) 1
Al Khashab ....W Ryan (7-2) 2
Point North ....*C Dwyer* (10-11 Fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.20. DF: £5.70. CSF: £9.22. R Whitaker at Scarcroft. 3l, 1½l. Hagen Queen *(12-1) 4th. 4 ran. Nr: Caro Noma.*

4.45 TOTTER HOME STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £892: 1m 3f)

YUHZURU b f Thatch (USA – Joie De France (Hidedazu Date) 8-11 ....G Duffield (8-4 Jt Fav) 1
Masked Ball ....*M Beecroft* (10-1) 2
Tree-Dy-Llocar ....C Dwyer (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.70. Places: £1.00, £2.90, £1.60. DF: £14.70. CSF: £16.35. *M Prescott* at Newmarket. ½l, 5l. Gallant Buck 6-4 (Jt-fav) 4th. 9 ran.

PLACEPOT: £27.90

Legal Appointments

also on page 20

PERSONAL COLUMNS

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... Sirs, what must I do to be saved? And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. Acts 16: 30, 31.

BIRTHS

RALSTON – On August 20th, to Muriel and Michael – a daughter (Rose Penelope).

BEAZLEY. – On August 19th, to Anne (nee Lethbridge) and Andrew – a son (Nicholas Andrew), brother for Christopher and Emma.

BLAMEY. – On August 19th to Fenella ...

DEATHS

PARKMAN. – On August 21, 1983, Brigadier Claude Charles Parkman, CBE, ERD, JP, CEng, formerly chairman of Ward Ashcroft and Parkman, much loved and devoted husband of Phyllis and beloved father of Ruth and Hugh, cherished grandfather of Patricia, David, Susan, Christopher and Richard. Funeral service in St Peter's Church, Heswell, Wirral, on Friday, August 26 at 2.15 pm, followed by cremation at Landican Crematorium. Family flowers only by request. Donations, in lieu of flowers, may be sent for the Church of England Children's Society (Heswell branch) or North-West Cancer Research Fund (Heswell branch). Donations and enquiries to Paul Mills, Funeral Directors, Grange House, Pensby Road, Heswell, Wirral, Merseyside. Tel 051-342 3339.

PERRY – On 17th August, 1983 in Christchurch, New Zealand, James Stephen Joseph, aged 69. Son of the late Edmund and Agatha Perry of Chislehurst, Kent. Requiescat in Pace.

PLAYFAIR. – On 21st August, 1983, in Edinburgh, peacefully in his 88th year, John Maxwell Playfair, Little Baillilly, Ceres, Fife, beloved husband of the late Marjory Playfair-Hannay and the dearly loved father of Patrick and Hugh. Funeral service at Ceres Parish Church on Thursday, August 25th at 11am, thereafter to Cupar Cemetery.

POYNTER. – On August 19th 1983 after a long illness Margaret Evangeline (Maggie) widow of Guy Kingsley Poynter recently of Dovelle, France. Funeral private.

RAIKES. – On August 20th, 1983, Lady Ida Guinevere Raikes (nee Evans), aged 95, of Llanfechan House, Builth Wells, Powys, widow of Admiral Sir Robert H. T. Raikes, KCB, CVO, DSO. Funeral 3.00 pm, Wednesday, August 24th, at Llangasty Church, Bwlch, near Brecon, Powys. Cut flowers only to the church or Pritchard and Son, Llandrindod Wells 0597 2121.

SMITH. – On August 20th, 1983, tragically ...

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Initial replies can be brief but should give details of age, qualifications, experience and present salary to:

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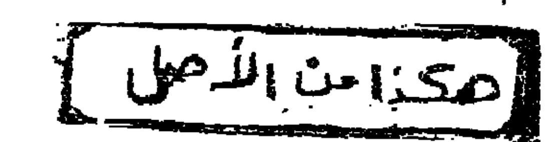
Applications should be submitted on stamped paper of 150 m/ms.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY

copy, alteration and cancellation deadlines

Monday 29th:	as usual
Tuesday 30th:	deadlines Friday 26th 3.30
Wednesday 31st:	deadlines Friday 26th 3.30
Thursday 1st:	as usual

The offices will be closed from 1pm on Saturday 27th until 9am Tuesday 30th



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports news.

6.30 *Breakfast Time presented by* Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; today's television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; a review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; and horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 Champion the Wonder Horse* The super steed and his owner, Ricky, find an injured escaped prisoner. Should they reveal his whereabouts to the sheriff? (r). 9.25 Jackanory. Rodney Bewes reads part two of Jeffy, the Burglar's Cat, by Ursula Moray Williams (r). 9.40 Willo the Wisp and The Flight of Mavis. *With the voices of* Kenneth Williams (r). 9.45 Take Hart with Tony Hart and his little pet, Morph (r). 10.15 Closedown.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Creegor. The weather details come from Michael Fish. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.30 Bod on the Beach (r).

1.45 Film: The Reluctant Astronaut (1967) starring Don Knotts. Fairground attendant without a head for heights is cajoled into training to be an astronaut. Directed by Edward J Montagne, former producer of the excellent Bilko comedies.

3.15 Take Another Look. Meals with a difference are digested this afternoon with a look at how nature has devised different ways of acquiring food. (r). 3.35 Song of Praise from Carisbrooke Castle on the Isle of Wight (shown on Sunday). 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2. 4.45 Battle of the *Planets (r). 5.05* John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Animal Magic in Hong Kong (r).

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Doctor Who. Peter Davison in part two of Kinda (r).

6.50 World of Wildlife: The Vanishing Jungle. A documentary about a forest jungle in Costa Rica, one of the many that are threatened by man. Remarkable photography reveals, among other wonders, the gaudy coloured poisonous frog and the Quetzal, a sacred bird of the Aztecs, once thought to be extinct.

7.20 That's Life presented by Esther Rantzen. A compilation *edition of the consumer affairs* programme featuring the most requested items from the last series.

8.10 The Freddie Starr Showcase. The last in the series featuring the mercurial entertainer. Among the new groups appearing are Chopper Harris and the Jodelles.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Film: Permission to Kill (1975) starring Dirk Bogarde and Ava Gardner. The first showing on British television of this suspense thriller, set in Austria, about a British agent commissioned to eliminate an East European liberation leader before he returns to his country following a period of exile. Directed by Cyril Frankel.

10.58 News headlines.

11.00 Flamingo Road. Constance starts yet another affair, this time with Michael Tyrone.

11.50 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond; News from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; the twilight world of medicine examined at 6.35 and 8.40; sport at 6.45 and 7.45; *Chris Tarrant in the* Isle of Wight from 6.50; studio guests, the Moody Blues from 7.00; pop news with Timmy Mallett and guests Roman Holliday at 7.50; pop video at 7.55; a preview of the day's television at 8.35; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 8.50; and, from 9.00, Roland Rat in Newcastle.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street 10.25 Window in the Ice. Winter sports with a difference – scuba diving. 10.40 The New Accelerators. A documentary *that examines the public* transport systems of Toronto and Munich and an American's plan to travel between Los *Angeles and New York in 54* minutes (r). 11.05 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. Radioactivity turns a scientist into a werewolf who threatens the Seaview and her crew (r). 11.50 Cartoon Time.

12.00 Moschops. Adventures of a puppet dinosaur 12.10 Sounds Like a Story. Mark Wynter with the tale of The Little Black Pony. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 The Comedians. Non-stop funny stories from a host *of stand-up* comics (r). 2.00 A Plus. Horror writers are the subjects today with Mavis Nicholson talking to James Herbert and Elaine Grand with Stephen King.

2.30 Play: Skirmishes, by Catherine Hayes. Family drama when two sisters meet at the bedside of their dying mother. Starring Frances de la Tour, Gwen Taylor and Anna Wing (r). 3.30 Superstar Profile. Catherine Laporte Coolen talks to American film actress, Sally Field (r).

4.00 Moschops. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Cartoon Victor and Maria. 4.20 Hold Tight! Fun and games quiz show. 4.45 Duran Duran at their château hideaway. 5.15 Private Benjamin.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news

6.35 Crossroads. Diane Hunter lends an unsympathetic ear to a terrified Terry Lawton.

7.00 The Video Entertainers. The *last show of the series with* singer Bertice Reading topping the bill.

7.30 The Streets of San Francisco. A police informer is shot and badly injured before he can pass information to Mike Stone about a gang of smugglers (r).

8.30 Play: Affairs of the Heart, by Paul Daneman: A comedy about a man recovering from a heart attack. Starring Derek Fowlds and Sarah Badel (see Choice).

9.00 Storyboard: The Traitor. Alec McCowen and Tim Pigott-Smith star in this tale about a senior intelligence officer and his attempts to find out if one of his field agents is a traitor.

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 I'm Gaynor – I'm Me. A documentary about a 30-year old woman whose face was virtually burnt away following a domestic accident 23 years ago (see Choice).

11.30 Simon and Simon. The detective brothers become involved in a ticket forgery outfit.

12.25 Night Thoughts from Quaker, Harvey Gillman.

Derek Fowlds in *Affairs of the Heart*: ITV 8.30 pm

CHOICE

● Gaynor Fairbrother is an extremely brave young woman and the subject of an engrossing documentary, made over a period of four years, I'M GAYNOR – I'M ME (ITV 10.30 pm). The tragedy of *Gaynor began 23 years ago when* she was aged eight. Alone in the sitting room of her home she fainted and fell face first into the *smouldering ashes on the hearth.* Her pretty looks were totally destroyed and her injuries so severe that it was a miracle that *she lived. Twenty years on and* countless skin-graft operations later she still looked like an actress from a Hammer film with her *chances of living* a *normal life* receding with each day. Then her colleagues at the Shepsted, Leicestershire, packaging factory *decided to raise money for Gaynor* to have more plastic surgery, this time privately. From this point the programme follows the progress of Gaynor, who was eventually again *treated on the National Health,* from the Harley Street examinations to the skin-grafting operations at a Billericay hospital. *The physical transformation,* although not striking, is noticeable. What is clearly evident is the vastly improved demeanour of Gaynor *who, at the start of her latest* treatment, was introverted and apathetic but is now confident, with a mind of her own.

● *Actor Paul Daneman has turned* his talents to writing and the result is a clever comedy about the unfunny business of recovering *from a heart attack.* AFFAIRS OF THE HEART (ITV 8.30 pm) stars Derek Fowlds as Peter Bonamy, the unfortunate man whose over-*protective wife and ever-solicitous* friends turn his period of convalescence into a nightmare.

● Connemara-born playwright *Tony Flaherty uses his knowledge* of the area and its people for his BEFORE I AM OLD (Radio 4 3.00 pm). Set in the 1950s, the play *concerns a young English writer* who goes to live with a Gaelic-speaking fishing and farming community, untouched by such *modern trappings as electricity or* the telephone. The young man's attachment to one of the local girls soon brings him into conflict with the *rest* of the villagers and it is this animosity that brings a rather bitter edge to a sentimental story. Anton Lesser stars as the young man, Neil, with Marcella O'Riordan as Mary, the object of his affections.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Museum of Modern Art, NY (ends at 6.30) 6.55 Biology: Form and Function. 7.20 From Snowdon to the Sea. 7.45 Titian: Three Paintings. Closedown at 8.10.

10.30 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Patrick Abernethy. *The story is the traditional* King's Handkerchief, read by Brian Cant (r). 10.55 Closedown.

5.10 *A Second Chance. An Open* University production in which a former student explains how identity changes in adult life.

5.40 Elephant Man. From the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, Bobby Robert Jr demonstrates his skill as an elephant trainer (r).

6.20 Vikings! The seventh of ten films in which Magnus Magnusson traces the history *of the Nordic race. Today he is* in Iceland, the closest and most reliable source of all Viking history, to chronicle the *creation of this quintessential* Viking nation (r).

6.50 Pop Carnival. The first of a series of open-air pop concerts recorded at Sefton Park, Liverpool, and introduced by Janice Long. Tonight's concert features Big Country.

7.20 Open Space: A Day Off the Buses. A documentary that *follows drivers and clippies* from Putney Bus Garage as they, with their families, take a day trip to Britain's largest pleasure park, Alton Towers in Staffordshire.

7.50 News summary with subtitles.

7.55 *Cameo. A delightful short from* the BBC Bristol stable that captures the magic of a Berkshire trout stream in *Spring. The narrator is* Douglas Leach.

8.05 Arthur Negus Enjoys. In the *fifth of his seven-part series* Mr Negus visits Stanway House, a Cotswold stone *house* in Gloucestershire, the *home of author and historian* Lord Neidpath. Accompanying Mr Negus is Hugo Morley-Fletcher and together they examine the house's wonderful collection of porcelain.

8.30 Scruples. The final episode and Billy, exhausted after the opening of her new boutique, repairs to the South of France *where she meets an ambitious* film producer, Vito Orsini (r).

10.00 Top Crown. The semifinal of the BBC 2 Invitation Pairs Crown Green Bowling Tournament. The holders, Allan Thompson and Bob Hitchen play Brian Porter and Jack Badham. Introduced by Richard Duckenfield from the Waterloo Hotel, Blackpool, *with commentary by Harry* Rigby.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.35 Open University: Brain and Skull. 12.00 Magnetic Fields and Rotations. Ends at 12.30.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 A Full Life. In the fourth of her seven-part series of interviews with personalities who have lived a long and interesting life Jill Cochrane talks to Sir Hugh Casson at his coastguard's cottage on the edge of the Solent, a weekend retreat that is so small that the interview had to take place outside. Sir Hugh talks about his childhood and how he came to study art at Cambridge. Of his *achievements he believes that* London Zoo's elephant house gives him the most satisfaction but he is also enthusiastic *about his work for the Festival* of Britain for which he was knighted in 1951.

6.00 Divided We Stand. The second programme in the series examining the rise and fall of consensus politics from the 1930s to the present day concentrates on the post-war Labour Party and its Nationalisation policy.

6.30 *The Dick Van Dyke Show** Rob Petrie's brother comes to stay at the house and proves to be an extremely shy person *who can only be extrovert and* confident while sleep walking.

7.00 Channel Four News with headlines at 7.30 and business news at 7.35. Also included is the first of three reports from the British Association for the *Advancement of Science* conference in Brighton.

7.50 Comment. With his view on a matter of topical importance is Times journalist John Witherow, lately back from the battle zone between Iraq and Iran.

8.00 Brookside. Sheila Grant is presented with a tricky problem when Maureen *Lomax comes round for the* Kidney Fund money that Barry took when he stormed out of the house. Meanwhile, Heather has a few searching questions for Roger following his week's disappearance.

8.30 *The Wine Programme.* Programme four of her series and Jancis Robinson visits Champagne country where she meets Claude Taittinger; explores the cellars beneath the towns of Reims and Epernay; and admires the Bollinger vineyard. Michael Broadbent reveals the complex and lengthy art of making the most luxurious and expensive of drinks.

9.00 Film: Sidney Shorr: A Girl's Best Friend (1981) starring *Tony Randall. A sort of* romantic comedy about an impoverished homosexual who invites a girl to share his eight roomed flat in order to split the rent and to have someone to talk to. Directed by Russ Mayberry.

10.50 Eastern Eye. The last programme in the series looks back at the best and the worst of the present run.

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 *Your Letters.* 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 'The House at Pooh Corner' by A. A. Milne (2). Read by Alan Bennett. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News; Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. The topic: Starting School.
10.00 News; From Our Own *Correspondent.*
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Chair' by Shirley Bork. Read by Catherine Gibson.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel; *Thirty-Minute* Theatre 'Soft Impeachment' by Alun Owen. Rachel Kempson and Pauline Jameson play the *two Anglo-Irish Protestant* Sisters in Dublin, who have seen better days (r).
11.33 Wildlife. Natural history questions answered.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983.†12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News. Woman's Hour. Professor Alec Boksenberg, Director of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, and his wife Adella, are interviewed. Plus an item on workshops for parents. And part 15 of The Plague Dogs.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Before I am Old, by Tony Flaherty. A nostalgic piece, set in Connemara, in the mid-1950s *when Gaelic was still the first,* and for some, the only language. With Anton Lesser and Marcella O'Riordan.
4.00 News; Just After Four.
4.10 Once in a Blue Moon: The Story of Krakatoa. The island volcano that erupted 100 years ago.
4.40 Story Time: 'The Master' by T. H. White (7).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Son of Cliché (new series)†.
7.00 News; *The Archers.*
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 Antony Hopkins. Talking About Music.
8.20 The Unbroken Line. An investigation by Adam Raphael into the victims of forced labour.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a review of Nagisa Oshima's new film Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence.
10.00 The World Tonight; News.
10.30 Around the World in 25 Years with Johnny Morris (Tonga and Samoa) (r).
11.00 *A Book at Bedtime: 'On the Eve'* by Ivan Turgenev (2). Read by Claire Bloom.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music at Night. Popular English and Scottish tunes from the 17th and 18th centuries.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF: With ¶ above except 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: It's a Farmer's Life. 11.30-12.10am Open University. 11.30 Pierre Boulez. 11.50 Open Forum: Students' Magazine.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part 1. Telemann (Concerto in A for flute, violin and orch), Praetorius (*Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*; Bach (Harpsichord Concerto in F minor, BWV 1056), Mendelssohn (String Symph No 12 in G minor)†.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part 2. William Corkine (Come Live with Me, and other works for lyra-viol., played by Jordi Savall), d'Indy (Suite in D, Op 24), Mozart (Piano Sonata in A minor, K 310), Saint-Saens (Phaeton, Op 39)†.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Fauré. (Piano Quintet No 1 in D minor, Op 89 – Parennin Quartet) and La bonne chanson, Op 61 – Ely Ameling (sop)†.
10.00 Franz Berwald: Violin Concerto in C sharp minor, Op 2 – Arve Tellefsen, violin; and Symph in E flat, 1845†.
11.00 Edinburgh International Festival 1983: Part 1. Ravel (String Quartet in F) and André Caplet (Conte fantastique). Delme Quartet, with John Marson, harp†.
11.55 Pictures: Eileen Atkins reads the Katherine Mansfield story.
12.10 Concert: part 2. Debussy (String Quartet in G minor)†.
1.00 News.
1.05 Grieg and Mendelssohn: The *BBC Scottish SO* play Grieg's Holbert Suite and Mendelssohn's Concerto in E major for two pianos and orch†.
2.00 Music for Wind: London Baroque Ensemble. Haydn (Divertimento in C) and Strauss (Symph for wind instruments)†.
2.50 Bach and Beethoven: Bach (suite *No 2 in D minor, BMV* 1008) and Beethoven (Sonata in C, Op 102, No 1) Robert Cohen (cello), John van Buskirk (piano)†.
3.30 Tchaikovsky and Stravinsky: Tchaikovsky's Suite No 4 in G, based on music by Mozart, and Stravinsky's Divertimento (Le baiser de la fée)†.
4.25 Hugo Wolf Song recital by Benjamin Luxon (bar) and David Willison (piano)†.
4.55 *News.*
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: presented by Michael Berkeley. Includes two Franck works: Symphonic Variations for piano and orch. and Choral No 3 in A minor for organ†.
6.30 Scottish Philharmonic Singers: Verdi (Pater Noster), Howells (*Take him earth, for cherishing*), and Britten (Voices for Today, Op 75)†.
7.05 Haydn Piano Sonatas: Peter Wallfisch plays the F (H XVI 47 and E (H XVI 31)†.
7.30 Proms 83: from the Royal Albert Hall, part one. Mozart (see panel for details)†.
8.05 Livings: Poems about civil servants. Read by Frances Horovitz and Gary Watson. Presenter: Anthony Thwaite.
8.25 *Proms 83: part two. Brahms*†.
9.20 Nash Ensemble: Concert, part one. Beethoven folk songs for voice and piano trio, and Brahms (Trio in E flat, Op 40, for violin, horn and piano†.
10.15 25 August 1983: Benjamin Whitrow reads Jorge Luis Borges's dialogue in which he predicts his death.
10.30 Nash Ensemble: part two. Quilter (Three Pastoral Songs, Op 22) and Frank Bridge (Piano Trio No 2)†.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Open University: 6.15am Organic Chemistry: 6.35 – 6.55 *Mithraic Symbolism.*

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 *Mozart: Serenade in D* (Posthorn), K 320
8.25 Brahms: Symphony No 1 in C minor. BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Günter Wand. Radio 3. Stereo.

Radio 2

News *on the hour every hour* (except 8.00pm and 9.00 Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm band 5.00 (MF/MW).

5.00am Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 *Jimmy Young*†. 12.00pm Music While You Work†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 The American Showmen†. 8.30 *Folk on 2*†. 9.30 The Name's the Game† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight at the Edinburgh Festival (stereo from midnight). 1.00 Big Band Special†. 1.30 String Sound†. 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Mike Read with the Radio 1 Road show in Plymouth. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Andy Peebles. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel†. 12.00 midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Divertimento. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World *News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Tower of* Trebizond. 8.30 The Hit Machine. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Second Hearing. 10.15 *Letter from Ireland. 11.00 World News. 11.09* News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 From the Promenade Concerts. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Europe's Untidy Peace. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.30 Letters from Ireland. 5.45 Musical Yearbook. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 Women in Love. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Off the Label. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Brahms' Miniatures. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Second Hearing. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 WALES. 1.27pm-1.30 News of *Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20* News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 11.50-12.35am St Patrick's Purgatory, Lough Derg. 12.35 News and weather. SCOTLAND. 9.00am-10.05 Closedown. 1.25pm-11.30 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND. 9.00am-10.05 Closedown. 1.27pm-1.30 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 News at Six and Summerscene. 11.50 News *and weather. ENGLAND. 6.00pm-6.25* Regional News Magazines. 11.55 Close.

S4C Starts 2.20pm Pialabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.35 Film: Forsaking all Others. 5.00 Pili-Pala. 5.05 Chwarae Bach. 5.35 Six Million Dollar Man. 6.30 Bewitched. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Gwydion. 8.00 Elinor. 8.45 Babble. 9.15 Fine Romance. 9.45 Song By Song. 10.40 Ear to the Ground. 11.35 Frontline – America. 12.30am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.30 Professor Kitzel. 10.40 Sport Billy. 11.05 History of the Grand Prix. 11.30-12.00 Friends of my Friends. 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-2.00 *Survival.* 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-6.35 Cartoon. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 News, *Closedown.*

TVS As London except: 10.25am Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.50 Poseidon Files. 11.45-12.00 *Laurel* and Hardy. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 This Sporting Summer. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15-5.45 Beverley Hillbillies. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. *11.30 Science and the Media.* 12.30am Company, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25 Film: Battle Beneath the Earth. 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm News and Lookaround. 1.30-2.00 This Sporting Summer. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Secrets of the Coast. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 House Calls. 12.00 What is Love. Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Moschops. 12.30-1.00 Portrait of a Legend. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Waves of Controversy. 3.30-4.00 Survival. 5.15 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Summer Extra. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em *Back Alive. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles.* 12.25 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Matt and Jenny on The Wilderness Trail. 10.50-12.00 Poseidon File. 12.30pm-1.00 Sign Hear. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Secrets of the Coast. 3.30-4.00 *Royal Family. 5.15-5.45* One of the Boys. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'em Back Alive. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.30am *News,* Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.45 Tarzan. 11.30-12.00 Owzat! 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Look Who's Talking. 3.30-4.00 Clegg's People. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 *Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*.* 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 10.25 am Nature of Things. 11.25 Sport Billy. 11.45-12.00 Enchanted House. 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Clegg's People. 3.30-4.00 Robin's Nest. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 Corries and Other Folk. 12.00 News. Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25 am In Search Of . . . . 10.50-12.00 Wide Open Town. 12.30 pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Secrets of the Coast. 3.30-4.00 Shine on Harvey Moon. 5.15 Tales at Teatime. *5.20-5.45 Crossroads.* 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Take the High Road. 7.00 Comedians. 7.30-8.30 Magnum. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Darts. *12.05 am Closedown.*

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am History Makers. 10.50-12.00 Cricket. 12.30pm-1.00 Cricket. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Retirement Report. 2.30 Cricket. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Cricket. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em *Back Alive. 11.30 Crown Green Bowling.* 12.00 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.30am Once Upon a Time...Man. 10.55 *European Folk Tales. 11.10 Burning.* 11.30-12.00 Owzat! 12.30pm-1.00 Portrait of a Legend. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Waves of Controversy. 3.30-4.00 Survival. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. *5.20-5.45* Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 11.30 Gangster Chronicles. 12.31am Postscript. Closedown.

HTV As London except: 10.25am Zoom the Dolphin. 10.55 Mouse on Mars. 11.00 Nature of Things. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Crown Green Bowling. 12.30pm-1.00 In John's Garden. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Angling Today: The Tweed. 3.30-4.00 Chintz. 5.15-5.45 Definition. 6.00-6.35 News. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 Music Special. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Morning Serial. 10.30 Freetime. 10.55 Central Sport. 11.10-12.00 Country Practice. 12.30pm-1.00 Flying Kiwi. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Secrets of The Coast. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar Special. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 News. 11.35 Astronauts. 12.05am House Calls. 12.35 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30am Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 10.55 Dick Tracy. 11.00 3-2-1 Contact. 11.25 Secret Valley. 11.50-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Patterns. 2.00-2.30 Spice of Life. 3.30-4.00 Balham: *Gateway to the South.* 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 News. 6.35-7.00 Sense of Place. 7.30-8.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.40am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Legal Appointments on pages 19/20



Police open fire as Pakistan mob goes on rampage

From Michael Hamlyn, Karachi

Police fired on a crowd estimated at 20,000 which went on the rampage in Pakistan's Sind province yesterday and unconfirmed reports said at least one person was killed and five wounded. The incident happened in the town of Ramipur.

The official total of deaths in the eight-day series of anti-government demonstrations has been given as 15. Unofficial estimates put it at more than 20. The Government said more than 700 people had been arrested.

A trial of strength is taking place in the streets and bazaars of the southern Sind province between the outlawed political oppostion and the martial law regime of President Zia ul-Haq.

On the one side the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is organizing a steady series of mass demonstrations in town after town of the province. On the other, the Government is replying with mass arrests, and stiff sentences of prison and the lash.

Last night the biggest demonstration since the protests began on Pakistan's independence day took place in a quiet agricultural town 275 miles north of here called Khairpur.

Protesters, estimated at more tha 20,000 and calling for elections now and for the ousting of the Zia regime, stormed through the dusty streets and set fire to government buildings, including the civil court house, and two banks.

The Cabinet, at a special meeting, has decided that "severe action" will be taken against demonstrators. Lieutenant-General Mujibur Rahman Khan, the secretary to the Ministry of Information, announced after the nine-hour meeting that ministers had discussed "some isolated incidents of disruption of law and order". He said: "The law will be applied with its full force."

Military courts have sentenced at least 69 people to be flogged for their part in the protests which are racking Sind. Those convicted generally received a one-year prison sentence and were fined.

The new get-tough attitude of the regime has shot deterred the protesters. Yesterday medical students at Hyderabad University took to the streets. The Army, which has largely taken over the battle to keep civil order in the main Sind towns, replied with volleys of tear gas canisters.

It is plain that the announcement by President Zia that he will seek to restore democracy through carefully-controlled elections over the next 18 months has nowhere nearly satisfied the aspirations of the politically active in Pakistan.



Appeal to Irish informer in effort to save wife

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The mother of Harry Kirkpatrick, the convicted Irish National Liberation Army murderer and police informer, pleaded with him yesterday to retract his evidence against 18 alleged former accomplices in an attempt to save his wife, Elizabeth, aged 24, who is being held by the INLA.

Mrs Eileen Hill, aged 46, went to Crumlin Road prison in Belfast for a 20-minute meeting with her son, who was sentenced in June to jail terms totalling almost 1,000 years, including five life sentences.

She said later that her son had stared at her blankly as she pleaded with him to retract the statements he has given to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Mrs Hill's husband, Mr Richard Hill and her handicapped daughter Diane, aged 13, were rescued by the Irish police from their INLA captors last Thursday. They had been held for 18 days.

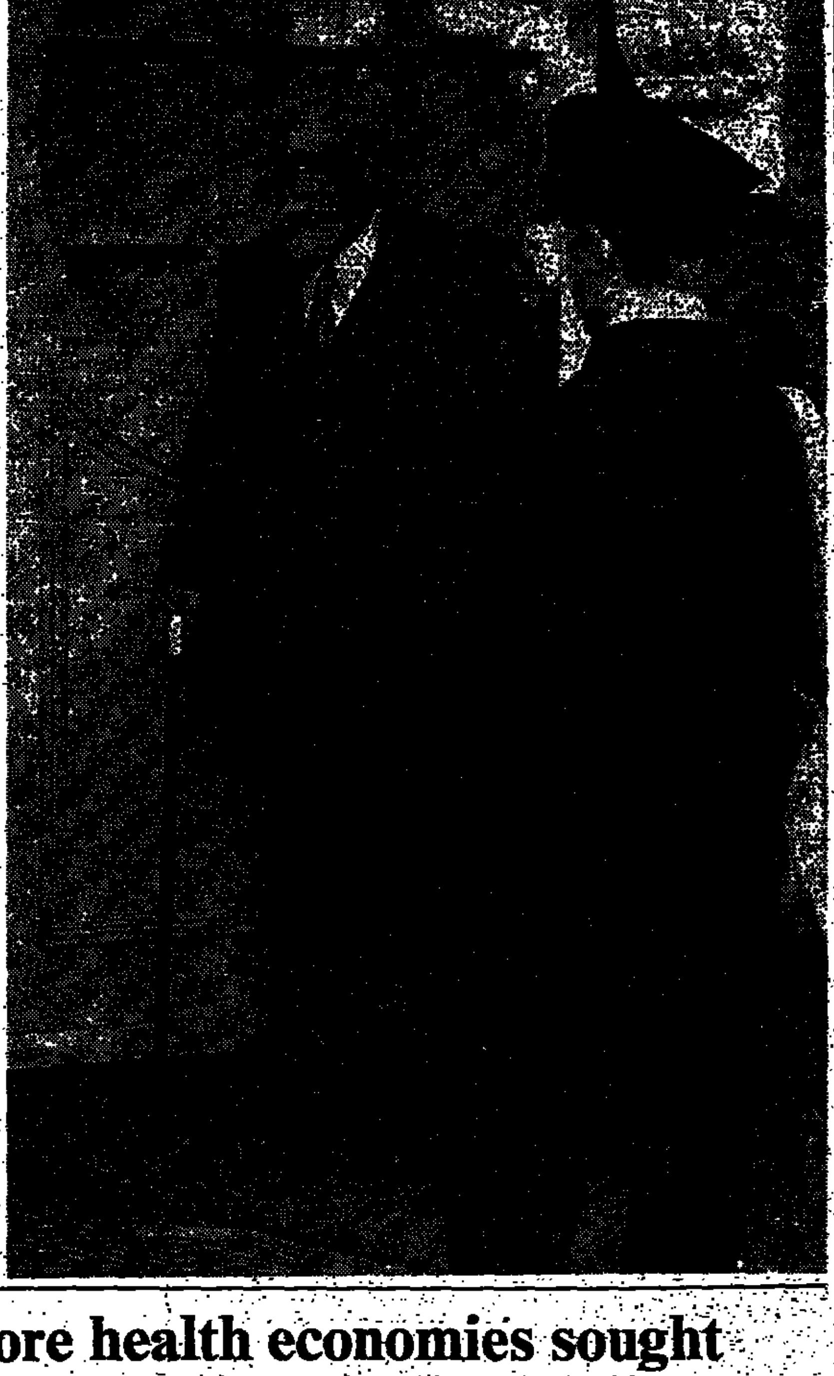
"I asked Harry to retract to save the families from the hurt and worry this was causing and to think about his wife. He kept staring at me blankly," Mrs Hill said.

"I then lost my temper with him and told him to think positive. I told him it was a miracle that Dick and Diane got away and that Liz's life was at stake."

Mrs Hill said that her son replied that he had a lot to think about and would return to his cell. "He told me he would see me again; obviously there is still a chance he will change his mind and retract".

Face to face with Sigmund Freud





The actor David Suchet has been transformed into a striking likeness of the elderly Dr Sigmund Freud, for a series on the life and work of the Austrian psychiatrist to be shown on BBC 2 early next year. Mr Suchet, above, and in his role, right, ages from 28 to 83 over the six one-hour episodes.

He is pictured leaving the house where Freud spent his last years, 20 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, London, which is to become a Freud museum. (Location photograph: David Cairns).

More health economies sought by the Government

Continued from page 1

"Health authorities are expected to continue to seek ways of making more effective use of manpower resources and for ensuring that there is a service justification for every post created. In particular, no vacancy should be filled unless there is a clear case for its continuation", the circular said.

Mr David Pashley, administrator for Brent health district in the North West Thames region, said yesterday that the circular would create more confusion than before. Health authorities, including his own, already scrutinized vacancies carefully before filling them because of the constraints on manpower and expenditure.

The circular confirmed that health authorities have until mid-September to negotiate with the DHSS before firm manpower targets for this year are settled.

The revised cash limit figures show that the 14 English regions will be allowed 0.21 per cent on average above inflation, compared with the 1.2 per cent announced in January.

The four Thames regions will be expected to meet cuts of 0.68 or 0.64 per cent, while Trent and East Anglia will be allowed 1.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent more respectively.

Health cuts victims, page 2

Investigation starts into Irish railway disaster

Continued from page 1

tered and broke asunder. The first-class carriage was flung 30 feet into the air and ripped from its chassis when the Galway train ploughed into the stationary train at Cherryville junction, two miles from Kildare station.

The seven dead included Mr Shay Shannon and Marion, his wife, from Dublin, who had been married only three months and Mr Martin O'Keeffe, aged 20, also from Dublin, who was an attendant in the dining car. Others killed were Miss Katherine O'Connor, aged 20, a student nurse from co Kerry, and Mr Patrick Hickey, a postman from Dublin.

The names of two others who died have not been released.

The drivers of both trains escaped injury and although a senior inspector with CIE was seriously injured in the accident he has been able to assist accident investigators with crucial details of what happening shortly before the collision.

Amid the tangled twisted wreckage of carriages slewed across the railway line at Cherryville were bloody blankets and tissues as reminders of hours of desperate effort to free the injured and trapped.

Battered metal and broken glass along with the personal belongings of passengers travelling from the west of Ireland to Dublin were littered for several hundred yards along the track when dawn broke and the damp mist cleared.

The Cherryville tragedy occured on a straight stretch of line atop a 20ft embankment surrounded by boggy fields, but only 200 yards from the main Dublin to Limerick road.

Such was the impact as the Galway train hurtled into the delayed 17.15 from Tralee that the generator van was hurled from the track and the next carriage, the first class compartment, vaulted 30ft into the air.

Hours after the collision, a heavy lifting crane pulled the first class compartment from its resting place and tossed it 20ft down the embankment.

Rescuers, who had worked throughout the night under spotlights, began delving into the shattered splintered wood to discover the last victim, a CIE dining car attendant, whose twenty-first birthday is next Sunday.

The seven dead and 52 injured in the collision, two miles from Kildare station, were taken to local hospitals under the co Kildare emergency plan which brought extra staff to hospitals, police, civil defence personnel and the army to the railway line. Along with other volunteers, they worked with cutting equipment and their bare hands to try to rescue the injured.

Thirty miles away, in Dublin's Heuston station, anxious relatives waited as a fleet of coaches brought survivors from the scene. CIE inquiry lines, hospitals and newspaper offices were inundated with inquiries. The staff from both trains were taken by CIE officials to a local hotel for questioning about how the accident occurred.

Many of the 1,000 passengers on board the two trains were young people returning from weekends at home in the country and there was confusion in the moments after the crash because bodies were hurled across compartments as glass shattered and the train jolted.

Some survivors clambered from the wreckage and began digging with their hands to rescue others injured and trapped while others wandered dazed and shocked along the railway line past the debris of the Tralee train, halted after it apparently ran out of diesel.

Some managed to clamber down the steep embankment and over bog and grass to a main road where they wandered until people picked them up.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

General

Edinburgh International Festival, until 10 Sept, details (013) 226 4001; Edinburgh Book Festival, until 3 Sept, (031) 556 3561; Edinburgh Fringe Festival, until 10 Sept (031) 226, 5257.

Talks

Elizabethan Food and Feasting, a talk for 8 to 15 year-olds, by Anna Meridith, Blakesley Hall, Birmingham Museum, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham, 10.30 to 12.30.

Music

Street Musicians, Lecture Theatre, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 12.

Organ recital by David Hirst, Chichester Cathedral, Chichester, 1.10.

Russian song recital, Jubilee Hall, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 7.

Organ recital by Jan van Mol (Belgium), Leicester Cathedral, Leicester, 8.

Organ recital by Simon Wright, St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Last chance to see

Paintings by Elizabeth Mackay, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr, Mon to Sat 11 to 5 (closes today).

Exhibitions in progress

"The Horse in Sport" by Kenneth Wynn, New Gallery, Fore Street, Budleigh Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10-5 (closes Sept 3).

Scotland's heritage of printed books and learning, National Library Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, Sun 2 to 5 (closed bank holiday, closes Sept 30).

A restored Georgian house, No 1, Royal Crescent, Bath, Bath Preservation Trust; Tues to Fri 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Oct 31).

Action Portraits: Scottish press photography, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Oct 20).

The Last Beduin of Jordan, the Astly Cheetham Art Gallery, Trinity Street, Stalybridge; Tues to Fri 1 to 8, Sat 9 to 4 (closes Oct 6).

"Ambience," paintings and textiles by Annabel Ralphs and Jenny Bancroft, Oxford Gallery, 23, High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (closed Sun and Aug 29, ends Sept 14).

Below the Bridge, a history of Cardiff's dockland, Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum, Brute Street, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (closes Sept 30).

Paintings and drawings by Jack Knox, Aberdeen art Gallery, School Hill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (closed Sept 17).

Sculptured by Anthony Caro, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Sept 18).

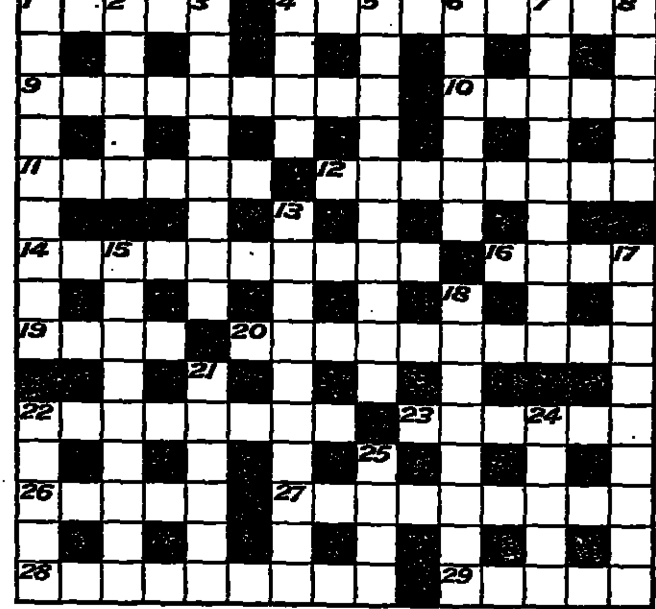
The work of John Ruskin, Abbot Hall Art Gallery and Museum of Lakeland Life and Industry, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (Closes Sept 18).

Vienna 1900: Vienna, Scotland and the European Avant-garde national Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (closes Sept 25).

A major exhibition on the Lancaster bomber at Manchester Air and Space Museum; Liverpool Road, Manchester; Tues to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 10 to 6, closed Mon (closes Oct 10).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,215

This puzzle, used as a tie-breaker at the Glasgow and Bristol regional finals of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship, was solved on each occasion in under eight minutes.



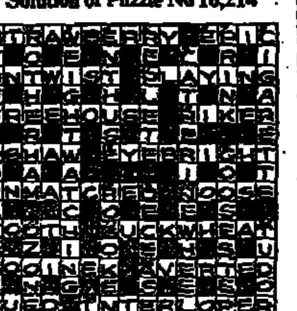
ACROSS

1 Endlessly deceiving Poe's detective (5).
4 Name of joiner in "Berry & Co." (9).
9 Courses in confectionery-making (9).
10 Unfinished book shelf (5).
11 Was this creature a dissenter? (6).
12 Altering the whole arrangement (8).
14 Sailor has repeated success on board (6, 4).
16 The course in which we came to grief (4).
19 Mary's brother's skipper, perhaps (4).
20 Need Ulster trip appear dull? (4-6).
22 Prediction by old government department about players (8).
23 Measure of drink that's supplied by 24's attendant (6).
26 Get young Val converted in church (5).
27 Writer Jack's no dull boy (9).
28 Late border music (4, 5).
29 Finished letter written to theologian about sweetheart (5).

DOWN

1 Unemployment act? (9).
2 Like things including many excuses (5).
3 Observing breakdown of refrigerator? (8).
4 Some cottage, doubtless old (4).
5 Top gambling game (3-3-4).
6 Feature of rougher sea – and smoother (6).
7 Sort of trade word for the weed (9).
8 Make one's abode at Land's End – fancy that! (5)
13 Minister seen in theatre – singular (10).
15 Burney's novel about rising artist and body of intriguers (9).
17 Introduced tense Essex and Derbyshire openers (9).
18 Consider putting spirit in tea, perhaps (8).
21 Outcry caused by McRae's replacement (6).
22 Confronted with various notes (5).
24 Local VIP at end of trail on road to Scotland (5).
25 Stroke gets a run (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,214



The Times Prize Jumbo Crossword with an additional set of concise clues will appear in the *Saturday* section this Saturday.

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending August 14:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada 12.65m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada 12.20m
3 The A Team, ITV 10.00m
4 The Krypton Factor, Granada 9.35m
5 Crossroads (Thu), Central 9.10m
6 Jemima Shore Investigates, Thames 8.60m
7 The Cabbage Patch, Central 8.55m
8 Starburst, Central 8.20m
8= News at Ten (Wed) ITN 8.20m
10 News at Ten (Fri) ITN 7.70m

BBC 1

1 Nine o'Clock News/Athletics (Tue), 7.70m
2 The Ballad of Cable Hogue, 7.65m
3 Only Fools and Horses, 7.25
3= News and Sport (Sat), 7.25m
5 The 3,000 Mile Chase, 7.20m
6 News and Weather (Tue), 7.10m
6= Nine o'Clock News/Athletics (Wed), 7.10m
8 Top of the Pops, 6.85m
9 Fame, 6.80m
10 News and Weather (Sun), 6.70m

BBC 2

1 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 7.00m
2 Call My Bluff, 3.85m
3 QED, 3.65m
4 The First World Athletics Championship (Sat), 3.05m
5 One Man and His Dog, 2.65m
6 Scruples, 2.55m
7 Gardener's World, 2.45m
8 Film Buff of the Year, 2.35m
8= Cricket: Third Test (Thu 16.15), 2.35m
8= My Music, 2.35m
8= The World About Us Special, 2.35m

Channel 4

1 Out, 3.05m
2 Return Engagement, 2.45m
3 One Summer, 2.30m
4 A Fine Romance 2.15m
5 Invisible Agent, 2.05m
6 Brookside (Wed), 1.60m
7 Babble, 1.55m
8 Brookside (Tue), 1.50m
9 Naturewatch, 1.30m
9= World Athletics Championship (Fri), 1.20m
9= My Favourite Blonde, 1.20m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Sion a Sian, HTV, 60,000
2 Cenwch Yn Llawen, HTV, 58,000
3 Cwm Deffiwr, BBC, 57,000
4 Newyddion Saith (Thu), BBC, 54,000
5 Nil O Alwadau, HTV, 47,000
5= Chwarae'n, BBC, 47,000

In English
1 Bewitched 172,000
2 Return Engagement 93,000
3 Brookside (Thu) 84,000
4 Six Million Dollar Man 81,000
5 WKRP in Cincinnati 80,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.2m (4.2m).
TV-am Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.6m (5.1m); Sat 1.5m, Sun 0.7m.
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.79	1.71
Austria Sch	29.20	27.80
Belgium Fr	83.80	79.80
Canada $	1.93	1.85
Denmark Kr	15.00	14.30
Finland Mkk	8.96	8.58
France Fr	12.48	11.93
Germany DM	4.16	3.96
Greece Dr	149.00	137.00
Hongkong $	11.70	11.10
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lira	2485.00	2365.00
Japan Yen	388.00	370.00
Netherlands Gld	4.66	4.44
Norway Kr	11.69	11.12
Portugal Esc	189.00	180.00
South Africa Rd	1.97	1.82
Spain Pta	233.75	222.75
Sweden Kr	12.35	11.75
Switzerland Fr	3.38	3.22
USA $	1.56	1.51
Yugoslavia Dnr	refer	152.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 336.5.
London: the *FT* Index closed up 4.7 at 740.4

Anniversaries

August 23

Births: Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon, Brooke, Norfolk, 1768; Baron Georges Cuvier, zoologist, Montbeliard, France, 1769. Deaths: Sir William Wallace, Scottish national leader was hanged, disembowelled, beheaded and quartered, London, 1305; Rudolph Valentino, New York City, 1926.

Roads

London and South-east: A40: Eastbound lane open at new Western Avenue, Northolt, underpass. A1: Bow flyover closed 9.30am-3.30pm. M1: Closed 8pm-6am between junction 6, St Albans, and junction 7 (M10), northbound.

Midlands: M6: Lane closures between junctions 5 and 6, Birmingham north-east to Birmingham central. A1: Single-lane traffic on both carriageways at Connington, Cambridgeshire. A52: All traffic sharing one carriageway at Bramcote, Nottinghamshire.

North: M6: All traffic sharing one carriageway from junction 43 to junction 44, Carlisle. M63: Northbound slip road on to the M62 closed, alternative route signposted near Preston, Lancashire. A1: Roadworks at southern end of the Belford by-pass, Northumberland.

Wales and West: M5: Lane closures between junctions 21 and 24, Weston Super Mare to Bridgwater. A46: Resurfacing at Swainswick, Avon. A470: Temporary traffic lights at Erwood Powys.

Scotland: Extra traffic in Edinburgh city centre for military tattoo and International Festival. A92: Contraflow on Stonehaven Road, south of Cairngorm Road, Aberdeen. A199: Restricted width at Portobello High Street, Adelphi Place, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Government may save money by its plans to cut the unemployment benefit paid to teenagers, but it will also be buying trouble, the Daily Mirror says. "It cannot deplore teenage crime on the one hand and on the other create the conditions which make it more likely", the paper claims. "Most youngsters want to work, whatever critics say, but they don't all have the same opportunities as Mark Thatcher. It is not true that the present generation of youth is lazy, indifferent and looking forward to a life on the dole."

The Daily Star reacts to a Liverpool councillor's angry questioning of sex orgies involving children which went on in municipal children's homes by saying "thank goodness somebody is reacting the right way and asking the right questions. The care of disturbed and delinquent children is a sensitive business. Great skill and responsibility need to be exercised. Quite obviously it is a duty that Liverpool is not properly discharging. The city's judgment has been suspect since the ultra-left took control in May. If Liverpool cannot put its own house in order, perhaps a government inquiry should do it for them."

Fund for boy

People wishing to send cash to the fund set up for the six-year-old Brighton boy who was abducted and sexually attacked earlier this month should send their cash to the Allied Irish Bank, 20-22 Marlborough Place, Brighton marked for Account No 19695183.

Weather forecast

Pressure will build across the British Isles but a weak frontal trough will move SE across N and W fronts

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, and E, central N England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Fog patches at first, bright intervals developing, cloudy later; wind NW light; max temp 22 to 24C (72-75F).

SW, NW England, Wales: Mostly cloudy with light rain or drizzle, chiefly on coasts and hills; wind NW light; max temp 19 to 22C (66-72F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Cloudy, rain spreading from W; Wind variable light; Max temp 17 to 20C (63-68F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll: Cloudy, outbreaks rain and drizzle, becoming brighter and drier later; wind NW light; max temp 17 to 19C (63-66F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain spreading from W; wind variable light; max temp 15 to 17C (59-63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry in the S. Cloudier in the N with some rain in places. Fog patches. Warm generally.



Sun rises: 5.59am Sun sets: 8.08pm
Moon sets: 5.17am Moon rises: 8.38pm
Full Moon 3.59pm.

Lighting-up time

London 8.38 pm to 5.29 am
Bristol 8.47 pm to 5.39 am
Edinburgh 9.02 pm to 5.30 am
Manchester 8.51 pm to 5.35 am
Penzance [illegible]

Yesterday

[illegible]

London

[illegible]

Highest and lowest

[illegible]

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded

High tides

[illegible]

Around Britain

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]